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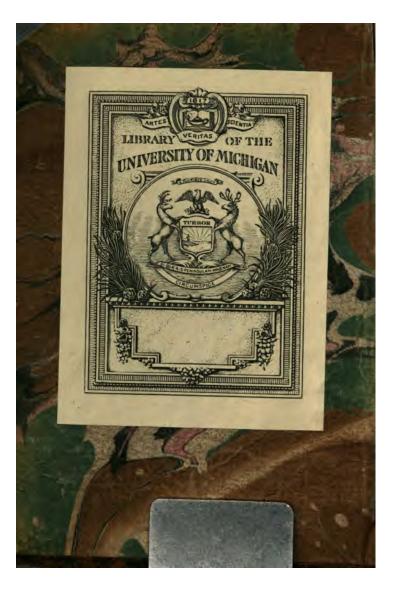
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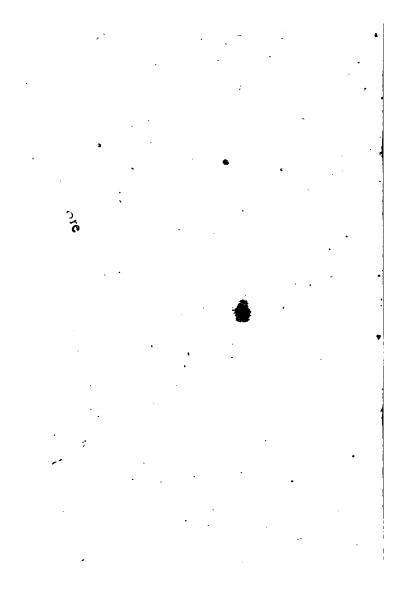
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# RAMSAY'S CYROPÆDIA.

# A NEW CYROPÆDIA,

OR

THE TRAVELS

# OF CYRUS YOUNG,

WITH A DISCOURSE

ON THE MYTHOLOGY OF THE ANCIENTS,

BY MR. ANDREW RAMSAY.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

MADRID.

AT THE ROYAL PRINTING-HOUSE.

M. DCC, XC, IX.

# NUEVA CIROPEDIA,

Ó

LOS VIAGES

# DE CIRO JQVEN,

CON UN DISCURSO

SOBRE LA MITOLOGIA DE LOS ANTIGUOS:

TRADUCCION MECHA EN 1732

POR DON FRANCISCO SAVÍLA.

TOMO SEGUNDO.

MADRID.

EN LA IMPRENTA REAL.

M DCC XC IX.

DF 1722 v. 2 LOS VIAGES

# DE CIRO JOVEN.

# LIBRO IV.

Dexando el Egipto, Ciro resolvió pasar á Grecia: baxó por el Nilo desde Menfis hasta la embocadura de aquel rio, y se embarcó en el gran mar en un navío Fenicio que se hacia á la vela para Argólides.

En tanto que los vientos favorables llenaban las velas, Ciro trayendo à la memoria las ideas de Zoroastres y de los Magos hablaba con Araspes de todas las maravillas que se descubren en el imperio vasto de las ondas: de la conformacion de sus habitantes propor

# THE TRAVELS

# OF CYRUS YOUNG.

# BOOK IV.

Cyrus, leaving Egypt, resolv'd to pass into Greece. He went down the Nile from Memphis to the mouth of that river, & embark'd upon the great sea in a Phoenician vessel, which was bound for the country of Argolis.

While they sail'd with a favourable gale, Cyrus calling to mind the notions of Zoroaster & the Magi, discours'd with Araspes upon all the wonders which are discoverable in the vast empire of the waters; of the conformation of its inhabitants, which is suited to their element; of the use of their fins, which they employ sometimes as oars to divide the water, & sometimes as wings to stop themselves by extending them; of the delicate membranes which they have in their bodies, & which they distend or contract to make themselves more or less heavy, according as they would go upwards or downwards in the water; of the admirable structure of their eyes, which are perfectly round, to refract & unite more readily the rays of light, without which they could not see in the humil element.

After this they discours'd of the beds of salts and bituminous matter, hid in the bottom of the sea. The weight of each particle of those salts is regulated in such a manner, that the sun cannot draw them upwards;

cionada á su elemento: del uso de sus aletas, de que se sirven ya como de remos, ya como de alas para romper el agua moviéndolas, ó para pararse dilatándolas: de las delicadas telillas que contienen en su seno, y que hinchan ó estrechan para hacerse mas ó menos ligeros, segun quieren subir ó baxar en el agua: de la estructura admirable de sus ojos perfectamente redondos para romper y reunir con mas prontitud los rayos de la luz, sin lo qual no verian en el húmedo elemento.

Habláron despues de las madres de sal y betun ocultas en el fondo del océano: el peso de cada grano de estas sales está reglado de forma que el sol puede atraerlas á lo alto; lo que hace que los vapores y las lluvias que vuelven á caer sobre la tierra no estan cargadas de ellas, y se reducen á manantiales fecundos de dukes aguas.

Conversáron mucho tiempo del fluxo y refluxo que se percibe menos en aquel mar que en el grande océano: de la accion de la luna, que causa estos reglados movimientos: de la distancia y grandeza de aquel planeta sabiamente proporcionadas á nuestra necesidad. Si fuese mas grande, dixéron, si estuviese mas cerca de nosotros, ó si hubiese muchas, aumentada por esto la opresion, haria las mareas mas abundantes, y seria á cada instante inundada la tierra con diluvios: si no la hubiese, si fuera mas pequeña, o estuviese mas distante, el océano no contendria en su vasto seno sino dormidas aguas, cuyas empestadas exhalaciones se esparcirian whence it is, that the vapours and rains which fall again upon the earth, not being overcharged with them, become plenteous sources of sweet waters.

Then they reason'd upon the ebbing & flowing of the sea, which are not so discernable in that sea, as in the ocean: of the influence of the... moon which causes those regular motions, & of the distance & magnitude of that planet, which are wisely adapted to answer all our wants. If it was bigger, said they, or nearer to us, or if there were many of them, the pressure being thereby augmented, would raise the tides too high, & the earth would be every moment overflow'd by deluges. If there was no moon, or if it was less, or at a greater distances the ocean would soon become a mass of stagnated waters: &

its pestiferous exhalations, diffusing themselves every where, would destroy plants, beasts, & men. At length they came to discourse of that sovereign power, wich has dispos'd all the parts of the universe with so much symmetry & art.

After some days sailing, the vessel enter'd the Saronic gulph, and soon arrived at Epidaurus, from whence the Prince made haste to get to Sparta.

This famous city was of a circular form, and resembled a camp. It was situated in a wild and barren valley, thro' which the Eurotas flows, an impetuous river which often lays waste the whole country, by its inundations. This valley is bounded on one side by inaccessible mountains, & on the other by little hills, which, far from being stor'd with those ri-

por todas partes, y destruirian las plantas, los animales y los hombres. Conversáron en fin de aquella potencia soberana que regla todas las partes del universo con tanto arte y simetria.

Despues de algunos dias de navegacion entra el baxel en el golfo Sarónico, llega en breve á Epidauro, y el Príncipe se da priesa para ir á Esparta.

Esta ciudad famosa era de una figura redonda, y semejante á un campo de guerreros: estaba situada en un valle estéril y silvestre, en el que corre el Eurotas, rio impetuoso que destruye de ordinario el pais con sus inundaciones. Este valle está rodeado por un lado de montañas inaccesibles, y por otro de áridas colinas, que apenas producen lo que es necesario para mantener las verda5 deras precisiones de la naturaleza: la situacion del pais habia contribuido mucho al genio militar y feroz de sus habitantes.

Entrando en la ciudad, Ciro no descubrió sino humildes edificios y uniformes, bien diferentes de los palacios que habia visto en Egipto: todo sabia aun á la primitiva sencillez de los Espartanos; pero sus costumbres caminaban á corromperse en el reynado de Ariston y de Anaxândrides, si Quilon, uno de los siete sabios de Grecia, no hubiese precavido esta desdicha. Estos dos Reyes de la antigua estirpe de los Heráclides partian entre sí el supremo poder: el uno gobernaba el estado, el otro mandaba las tropas.

Ariston, de un natural amable,

ches which are the beauties of nature, scarcely produced what was necessary to supply the real wants of men. The situation of the country had contributed very much to the warlike & savage genius of its inhabitants.

As Cyrus enter'd the city, he discover'd only plain & uniform buildings, very different from the stately palaces he had seen in Egypt. Every thing still spoke the primitive simplicity of the Spartans. But their manners were in danger of being corrupted under the reign of Ariston & Anamandrides, if Chilo, one of the seven sages of Greece, had not prevented it. Those two Kings, of the ancient race of the Heraclides, shar'd the sovereign power between them. One govern'd the state, the other commanded the troops.

Ariston being naturally gracious,

affable, & beneficent, put an equal confidence in all those who were about him. Anaxandrides was of a quite contrary character, sullen, suspicious, & distrustful.

Prytanis, the favourite of Ariston, had been debauch'd in his youth by a voluptuous life at Athens. As he had a great deal of pleasant wit, he had the secret of making even his faults agreeable. He knew how to suit himself to all tastes, & to fall in with all characters. He was sober with the Spartans, polite with the Athenians; he drank with the Thracians, & reason'd with the Egyptians. He put on all shapes by turns; not to deceive (for he was not wicked) but to gratify his prevailling passion, which was the desire of pleasing, and of being the idol of men. In a word, he was a compound of all that is most

bienhechor y dulce, se confiaba igualmente de todos los que andaban á su lado: Anaxândrides era de un carácter opuesto, obscuro, sospechoso y desconfiado.

Pritanis, favorecido de Ariston, criado desde su infancia en Atenas, se habia abandonado á todo género de deleytes: como su ingenio estaba lleno de gracias, tenia el secreto de hacer sus defectos amables: sabia acomodarse al gusto de todos, y hablar el lenguage de todos los caracteres: era sobrio con los Espartanos, cortesano con los Atenienses, y sabio con los Egipcios: tomaba segun el caso todas las formas diferentes, no para engañar (porque no era maligno) sino para lisonjear su pasion dominante, que era el agradar y hacerse el ídolo de los hombres: en una palabra, era un compuesto de lo mas amable y de lo mas desreglado. 7 Ariston amaba á Pritanis, y se dexaba enteramente en sus manos.

El privado aprisionó á su señor: los Espartanos empezáron á darse á las delicias: las sabias leyes de Licurgo fuéron impunemente violadas: el Rey derramaba sus gracias sin distincion y sin conocimiento.

Anaxândrides tenia una conducta toda diferente, pero igualmente perniciosa al estado: no sabiendo discernir los coruzones sinceros y rectos, creia á todos los hombres falsos, y que los que parecian buenos no se diferenciaban de los otros sino porque juntaban la hipocresía á su malicia encubierta: los mejores oficiales de su exército se le hiciéron sospechosos, y sobre todo Leónidas. Este era el principal y mas hábil de sus Generales: tenia una exâcta rec-

agreeable & most dissolute. Ariston lov'd him, and was entirely govern'd by him.

This favourite led his master into all sorts of voluptuousness. The Spartans began to grow effeminate. The wise laws of Lycurgus were violated with impunity. The King bestow'd his favours without distinction or discernment.

Anaxandrides had a quite different conduct, but equally ruinous to the state. As he knew not how to distinguish sincere & honest minds, he believ'd all men false, & that the good only added hypocrisy to their hidden malice. He entertain'd suspicions of the best officers of his army, & especially of Leonidas, the principal and most able of his Generals, a man of strict probity, and distinguish'd bravery. Leonidas lov'd virtue TOMO II.

sincerely, but had not enough of it to bear with the faults of others. He despis'd men too much, & was regardless both of their praises & favours. He humourd neither Princes, not their courtiers. His hatred of vice was such, that it render'd his manners fierce & rugged, like those of the first Spartans. He required perfection in every thing; & as he never found it, he had no friendship with any man. No body lov'd him, but all esteem'd & fear'd him: for he was an abridgment of those virtues which make men most respected & most avoided. Anaxandrides grew weary of him, & banish'd him. Thus did this Prince weaken the, strength of Sparta, while Ariston corrupted its manners.

Chilo, who had educated the two young Princes, went & spoke to them in the following manner: My age, my

titud y un distinguido valor. Amaba sinceramente la virtud; pero no tenia la bastante para sobrellevar los defectos de los demas hombres: no hacia caso de sus alabanzas ni de sus beneficios: no contemporizaba á los Príncipes ni á sus cortesanos. A fuerza de aborrecer el vicio, sus costumbres se habian hecho rústicas y feroces: buscaba siempre lo perfecto; y como jamas lo hallaba, no tenia estrechez con persona alguna. Ninguno le amaba, temíanle todos: era un abreviado de las virtudes mas respetables y las mas incómodas. Disgustose Anaxândrides, y le desterro. Ast este Príncipe enflaqueció las fuerzas de Esparta al tiempo que Ariston corrompia las costumbres.

Quilon, que habia criado los dos Príncipes, fue á verlos, y les hablo así: Mi edad, mis dilatados servicios, el cuidado que he tenido en vuestra educacion me autorizan para hablaros con franqueza. Vosotros os perdeis uno y otro por defectos contrarios. Ariston se expone de ordinario á ser engañado por privados lisonjeros; y vos, Anaxândrides, os exponeis á no tener jamas verdaderos amigos.

Querer tratar siempre á los hombres con el rigor que merecen, es ferocidad, no justicia; pero una bondad muy general, que no sabe castigar el mal con rigor, ni recompensar el bien con eleccion, no es virtud, es flaqueza: origina de ordinario tantos males como la malicia.

Por lo que mira á vos, Anaxândrides, vuestra desconfianza hace mucho mas mal al estado que la bondad muy confiada de Ariston. ¿ Para qué deslong services, & the care I have taken of your education, give me a right to speak to you with freedom. You both ruin yourselves by contrary faults. Ariston exposes himself to be often deceived by flattering favourites; & you Anaxandrides, expose yourself to the misfortune of never having a true friend.

To treat men always with the utmost rigour they deserve, is brutality, & not justice: but, on the other hand, a too extensive good nature, which has not force enough to punish evil, or to reward merit with distinction, is not a virtue, but a weakness; it frequently produces as great mischiefs as malice itself.

As for you, Anaxandrides, your distrust does more hurt to the state, than the too easy goodness of Ariston. Why do you entertain a diffidence

of men upon bare surmises, when their talents & capacities have render'd them necessary to you? When a Prince has once honour'd a Minister with his confidence, for good reasons, he ought never to withdraw it, without manifest proofs of perfidiousness. It is impossible for him to · do every thing himself, and he must therefore have the courage to hazard sometimes being deceiv'd, rather than miss opportunities of acting. He should know how to make use of men prudently, without giving himself up to them blindly like Ariston. There is a medium between an excessive diffidence, & too great a confidence. You must both correct your selves; otherwise your government will not long subsist. ::

Reflection & experience rectify'd by degrees the faults of Ariston, & he

confiais de los hombres por simples sospechas, quando sus talentos y su capacidad os los ha hecho necesarios? Quando un Principe ha dado una vez su confianza á un Ministro por sólidas razones, no debe jamas quitarla de él sino es con invencibles pruebas de persidia. Es imposible haterlo todo por st mismo: es necesario tener vigor para arriesgarse alguna vez á ser engañado, antes que faltar á las ocasiones de obrar: es menester saber servirse sabiamente de los hombres, sin dexarse Uevar de ellos ciegamente, como hace Ariston, Hay un medio entre la dematiada desconfianza y la confianza excesiva: necesario es corregiros: de otro mode puestro imperio na puede ser de mucha duracion.

Las reflexiones y la experiencia disminuyeron poco á poco los defectos de

Ariston, y alejó de sí á Pritanis; pero el feroz natural de Anaxândrides no se corrigió sino por las desgracias: en sus guerras contra los Atenienses fue de ordinario deshecho, y conoció en fin la necesidad de volver á llamar á Leónidas.

Ciro se dió à conocer à los dos Reyes, que le recibiéron con mayor cortesania que los Espartanos manifestaban ordinariamente à los extrangeros. Fue despues à ver à Quilon. Este filósofo habia adquirido por su sabiduría una grande autoridad con los Reyes, el senado y el pueblo: mirábanle como un segundo Licurgo, sin el qual nada sa hacia en Lacedemonia.

El sabio Espartano para dar a Ciro una viva idea de sus leyes, de sus costumbres, y de la forma de su gobierno, le Hevo luego al consejo de los Gerontes establecido por Licurgo. dismiss'd Prytams; but the morose temper of Anaxandrides could be corrected only by misfortunes: being often defeated in his wars with the Athenians, he found the necessity of recalling Leonidas.

Cyrus made himself known to the young Kings, who receiv'd him with more politeness than usually the Spartans shew'd to strangers. He went afterwards to see Chilo. This philosopher had acquir'd by his wisdom great credit with the Kings, the senate, & the people: & was look'd upon as a second Lycurgus, without whom nothing was done at Lacedemon.

To give Cyrus a lively representation of their laws, manners, & form of government, he soon led him to the council of senators, instituted by Lycurgus.

This council, where the two Kings presided, was held in a hall hung with matt, that the magnificence of the place might not divert the attention. It consisted of about forty persons, & was not liable to the tumult & confusion, which frequently reign'd in the popular deliberations at Athens.

Till Lycurgus's time, the Kings of Sparta had been absolute: but Eurytion, one of those Kings, having yielded up some part of his prerogatives to please the people, a republican party was thereupon form'd which became audacious & turbulent. The Kings would have resum'd their ancient authority, but the people would not suffer it; and this continual struggle between opposite

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z See Plut. life of Lycurgus.

Este consejo, en que los dos Reyes presidian, se tenia en una sala cubierta de esteras de juncos, de modo que la magnificencia del sitio no divirtiese la atencion. Estaba compuesto de cerca de quarenta senadores, y no expuesto al tumulto y á la confusion que de ordinario reynaba en las deliberaciones populares de Atenas.

La autoridad de los Reyes de Esparta habia sido absoluta hasta el
tiempo de Licurgo. Eurition uno de sus
Reyes, habiendo relaxado sus derechos
por complacer al pueblo, se formó un
partido republicano, que se hizo audaz
y turbulento: quisiéron los Reyes recuperar su antigua autoridad, quiso el
pueblo retenerla; y este combate continuo de opuestos poderes despedazaba
incesantemente el estado.

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<sup>2</sup> Véase à Platon en la vida Licurgo.

Para tener en equilibrio el real poder y el popular, que declinaba una vez hácia la tiranía, y otra hácia la confusion, Licurgo estableció un consejo de veinte y ocho ancianos: esta autoridad media entre la sujecion tiránita y la excesiva libertad salvó á Esparta de sus disensiones domésticas.

Ciento y treinta años despues de él, habiendo reconocido Teopompo que lo que se resolvia por los Reyes y su consejo no era siempre agradable á la multitud, estableció los Eforos, cuya magistratura no duraba sino un año: eran escogidos por el pueblo, y concurrian en su nombre á todo lo que se determinaba por los Reyes y el senado: cada uno miraba aquellas deliberaciones unánimes como hechas por sí mismo; y en esta union de los xefes y los miembros consistia la vida

powers rent the state to pieces.

To establish an even ballance of the Kings and peoples power, which lean'd alternately to tyranny & anarchy, Lycurgus instituted a council of twenty eight senators; whose authority being a medium betwixt the two extremes, deliver'd Sparta from its domestick dissentions.

An hundred & thirty years after him, Theopompus having observ'd, that what had been resolv'd by the King & their council, was not always agreeable to the multitude, establish'd certain annual Magistrates, called Ephori, who were chosen by the people, & consented in their name to whatever was determin'd by the King & senate. Each private man look'd upon these unanimous resolutions as made by himself. And in this union of the head with the members, con-

sisted the life of the body politick at Sparta.

After Lycurgus had regulated the form of government, he gave the Spartans such laws as were proper to prevent the disorders occasion'd by avarice, ambition, & love. In order to banish luxury and envy from Sparta, he resolv'd to banish for ever, both riches & poverty. He persuaded his countrymen to make an equal distribution of all their wealth, & of all their lands; he forbid the use of gold and silver, and ordain'd that they should use only iron money, which was not current in foreign countries: be chose rather to deprive the Spartans of the advantages of commerce with their neighbours, than to expose them to the misfortune of bringing home from other nations, those instruments of luxury which might corrupt them.

Despues que Licurgo tuvo reglada la forma del gobierno, dió á los Espartanos leyes propias á prevenir todos los excesos que causan en los otros estados la avaricia, la ambicion y el amor. Para desterrar de Lacedemonia el fausto y la embidia, este gran legislador quiso ahuyentar para siempre la riqueza y la miseria. Persuadió á sus ciudadanos hiciesen una particion igual de todos los bienes y de todas las tierras: desterró el uso del oro y de la plata; y ordeno que no se sirviesen sino de moneda de hierro, la que no tenia curso en los paises extrangeros: quiso mas privar á los Espartanos de las ventajas del comercio con sus vecinos, que exponerlos á que traxesen de los otros pueblos los instrumentos del fausto que podia inficionarlos.

Para fortalecer la igualdad entra los ciudadanos comian todos juntos en salas públicas, pero separadas: cada sociedad elegia libremente su convidado: ninguno era admitido sino con el consentimiento de todos, á fin de que la paz no se turbase con la diferencia de humores: necesaria precaucion para hombres de natural guerrero y rústico.

Entro Ciro en aquellas salas públicas, donde los hombres estaban sentados sin otra distincion que la de su edad: rodeaban los muchachos que los servian: su templanza y austeridad de vida eran tan grandes, que decian las otras naciones era mejor morir que vivir como los Espartanos. Quando comian hablaban de materias graves y seriosas, de los intereses de la patria, de la vida de los grandes hombres, de la diferencia del bueno y mal ciudada-

To prevent the ambition of private men, & to fix an equality among the citizens, they eat together in publick halls, but separate. Each company had liberty to choose its own guests. No one was admitted them but with the consent of all, that peaker might not be disturbed by difference of humours, a necessary precaution for men naturally fierce & warlike.

Cyrus went into these publick halls, where the men were seated with, out any distinction but that of their age. They were surrounded by children, who waited & serv'd them. Their temperance & austerity of life was so great, that other nations used to say, it was better to die, than to live like the Spartans. During the repast, they discours'd of grave & serious matters; the interest of their country, the laws of Sparta, the livestof great men; the

difference of a good & bad citizen, and of whatever might form youth to the taste of military virtues. Their discourse contain'd much sense in few words; for which reason the laconick style has been admir'd in all nations. By imitating the rapidity of thought. it gave the pleasure of hearing all in a moment, & of discovering a profound meaning which was unexpressd. The fine & delicate turns of the Athenians were unknown at Lacedemon. The Spartans were for strength in the mind as well as in the body. Upon a solemn festival, Cyrus & Araspes desired to be present at the assemblies of the youngo Lacedomo nians, which were helds within a large inclosure, surrounded with diverse seats of earth raisid unito above airother, in form of an amphitheatre: There they beheld young girls, almost

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no, y de todo lo que podia impresionar la juventud en el gusto de las virtudes militares. Sus discursos encerraban gran sentido en pocas palabras: por esto el estilo lacónico ha sido admirado de todas las naciones. Imitando la rapidez de los pensamientos, lo pintaba todo en un instante, y daba el placer de penetrar un profundo sentido: las gracias y delicadezas áticas no eran conocidas en Lacedemonia: querian fuerza en los ingenios como en los cuerpos.

El dia de una solemne fiesta Ciro y Araspes asistiéron à las asambleas de los jévenes Espartanos. En una grande cerca rodeada de muchas sillas de eéspedes elevadas en ansiteatro, las jóvenes doncellas casi desnudas y los jóvenes mancebos disputaban el premio de la carrera, de la lucha, de la dan-

za y de todos los penosos exercicios. No era permitido á los Espartanos desposarse sino con las que habian vencido en estos juegos.

Dió enfado á Ciro ver la libertad que se practicaba en aquellas asambleas públicas entre personas de diferente sexô, y no pudo dexar de manifestárselo á Quilon. Paréceme, le dixo, que hay una gran contradiccion en las leyes de Licurgo: él no quiere sino una república de guerreros endurecidos en toda suerte de trabajos, y no obstante no teme exponerlos al placer que debilita el valor.

El designio de Licurgo estableciendo estas fiestas, respondió Quilon, fue conservar y perpetuar las guerreras virtudes en su república. Aquel gran legislador tenia un profundo conocimiento de la naturaleza humana. Sabia quan-

maked becomending with boys in running, wrestling, dancing, & all sorts of laborious exercises. The men were not permitted to marry any but such as they had vanquish dat these games.

Cyrus was shock'd to see the liberity which delga'd in these publick assemblies, between persons of different sexes; it could not forbear representing it to Chilo. There seems, said he, to be agreat inconsistency in the laws of Lyeurgus. His aim was to have a republick only of warriors, inured to all sorts of labours; yet never the less he has exposed them to sensual lity, which weakens courage.

The design of Lycurgus in establishing these festivals, reply'd Chilo, was to preserve and perpetuate military virtue in his republick. That great law giver was well acquainted with human pattice. He knew what influence the inclinations & dispositions of mothers have upon their children. His design was to make the Spartan women heroines; that they might bring the republick none but heroes.

Besides, continued Chilo, gross sensuality, & delicate love, are equally unknown at Lacedemon. Tis only in these publick festivals that the familiarity, which so much offends you, is allowd. Lycurgus thought it possible to deather the fire of voluptuous desires, by accustoming the eye sometimes to those objects which excite them. At all other times the women are very reserved. Nay it is not permitted, according to our plaws; for new-marry'd persons to see one another but seldom & in private. And thus our youth rare form'd to temperance & moderation, even in

to la inclinacion y las disposiciones de las madres influyen en los miños. Quiso que las mugeres Espartanas fuesen heromas, á fin que no pariesen á la republica sino hexees. ... 17 325 2602 - 19 4

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to L. marib Por lo domas, continua Quilon, A delicado amor y grosero placer son igualmente ignorados en Lacedemonia. Solo en estas fiestas publicas se tolera esta libertad que os enfada. Oxeyo Liz curgo poder amortiguar las inclinacio, nes al placeir acostumbrando alguna vez los ojos á los objetos que le expitan. En todos los otros tiempos las doncellas escan retiradas. No es permitido siguiendo nuestras kyes ni ayn á las personas nuevamente casadas verse sino rara vez y en respeto. Así se hace la juventud á la templanza y á la moderacion hasta en los placeres mas legítimos. ha san katat tahun 1866 san jab

Por otra parte el corazon y el gusto tienen poco lugar en nuestras uniones. Por vite medio los furticos amores y los zelos estan desterrados de Esparta. Los maridos enfermos ó avanzados in ediad prestan sus mugeres á otros, y las concluen á recibir sin escrupulo. Las mugeres se miran como pertenetientes mas al estado que á sus maridos. Los hijos se crian en comun, y de ordinario sin conocer otra madre que la república, ni otros padres que los senadores.

Ciro trayendo aquí à la memoria su termira à Casandana, y la puridad de su union, suspiró en sí mismo; dándole horror estas máximas. Despreciaba la concupiscencia que debilita los corazones; pero no podia gustar de la ferocidad espartana que sacrifica-

the most lawful pleasures.

On the other hand, love & inclimation have little share in our marriages; so that stollen amount and jealousy are banished from Sparta. Husbands who are weak, or advanced in
years, lend their wives to others, &
afterwards take them again without
scruple. Wives look upon themselves
as belonging to the state more than to
their husbands. The children are educated in common, & often without
knowing any other mother than the
republick, or any other fathers than
the senators.

Here Cyrus, struck with a lively remembrance of Cassandana, & of the sweet pleasures of their mutual love, sigh'd within himself, & felt an abhorrence of those odious maxims. He despis'd effeminacy, but he could not relish the Spartan roughness, which

sacrific'd the sweetest charms of society to ambition, & knew not how to reconcile military virtues with tender passions. However, as he was sensible that Chilo; would little understand what he meant by such sentiments, he only said to him.

Paternal love seems to me of great advantage to a state. Fathers take most care of the education of their children; & this education obliges children to grafitude. These are the original bands of society. Our country is but the union of many families. If family love be weaken'd, what will become of the love of one's country, which depends upon it? Ought we not to be afraid of such establishments as destroy nature, under pretence of improving it?

The Spartans answer'd Chilo, ma-

ba à la ambicion los mas dulces encana tos de la sociedad, y que essia las virt tudes guerreras incompatibles con los tiernos afectos. Sabiendo asimismo que Quilon no entendería estas delicadezas, se contentó con decirle:

El paternal amor me parece de una gran consequencia en un estado. Los padres tienen venidado de da educación de sus hijos esta educación obliga de los hijos al reconocimiento de aquí nacen las primeras alianzas de la sociedad. No recorrer cosa la patria sino la union de todas las familias que será del amor de la patria de quien depende? Es menester, me parece, temer los iscublecimientos que destruyen la naturaleza baso el pretexto de querer perfeccionarla.

hacen todos sino una misma familia. Licurgo habia advertido que los padres indignos y los ingratos hijos faltaban de ordinario á sus recíprocas obligaciones: confió la educación de los niños á muchos ancianos, que mirándose como los padres comunes, tienen igual cuidado de todos.

En efecto, los niños no eran criados en ninguna parte mejor que en Espainta. Enseñábaseles principalmente à obedecer bien, à sufrir el trabajo, à vencer en los combates, y á manifestar vingor contra los dolores y la muerte. Iban la cabeza descubierta y los pies descaltos, dormian sobre cañizos, y comian muy poco. Aun esto poco era menester que lo tomasen con maña en las salas públicas de los convites. Esto no era que se autorizasen en Espaita los ron bos y los latrocinios. Como todo era co-

ke all but one family. Lycurgus had experienc'd, that fathers are often unworthy, & children ungrateful that both are wanting to their reciprocal duties; & he therefore trusted the education of the children to a number of old men, who considering themselves as the common fathers, have an equal care of all.

In reality, great care was taken for the education of children at Sparta. They were chiefly taught to obey; to undergo labour, to conquer in combats, & to face pain & death with courage. They went with their heads & feet naked, lay upon reeds, & eat very little: & this little they were obliged to procure by dexterity, in the publick banqueting rooms. Not that the Spartans authorized thefts & robberies: for as all was in common in this republick, those vices could

have no place there: but the design was to accustom children who were destin'd for war, to surprize the vigilance of those who watched over them, & to expose themselves couragiously to the severest punishments, in case they fail'd of that dexterity which was required of them.

Lycurgus had remarkd, that subtile speculations, & all the refinements of science, serv'd often only to spoil the understanding, & corrupt the heart; for which reason he made little account of them. Nothing, however was neglected, to waken in children the love of pure reason, & to give them strength of judgment; but all kinds of studies, which were not serviceable to good morals, were look'd upon as useless and dangerous occupations.

The Spartans were of opinion,

mun en aquella república, estos vicios no podian tener lugar alguno; pero querian acostumbrar á los niños destinados á la guerra á sorprehender la atención de los que vigilaban sobre ellos, y exponerse con ardor á los castigos mas severos, si no tenian la maña que se solicitaba én ellos.

Habia conocido Licurgo que las especulaciones sutiles y refinamiento de
las ciencias no servian ordinariamente
sino á echar á perder el ingenio y corromper el corazon; por esto hizo poco
caso de ellas no obstante, en nada se
descuido para dispertar en los niños el
gusto de la para razon, y para dar
fuerza á su juicio; pero todos los conocimientos que no servian á las buenas
costumbres eran mirados como ocupaciones inútiles y peligrosas.

Creian los Espartaisos que en esta

vida habia sido criado el hombre menos para conocer que para obrar; y que los Dioses le formáron mas para la sociedad que para la contemplacion.

Fue Ciro despues á las escuelas donde se exercitaba la juventud. Licurgo habia renovado los juegos olímpicos instituidos por Hércules, y dictado á Ifito los estatutos y las ceremonias de estas fiestas. La religion, el genio guerrero y la política se unian para mantener el uso. Servian no solo para el honor de los Dioses, para celebrar la virtud de los heroes, para disponer los cuerpos á las fatigas de la guerra; pero tambien para juntar de tiempo en tiempo en un mismo sitio, y reunir por sacrificios comunes diversos pueblos cuerya union hacia la fuerza.

1 . Los exercicios por los quales se

that in the present state of human nature; man is form'd rather for action than knowledge, and better qualify'd for society than for contemplation. Cyrus, after this, went to the academies, where the youth had their exercises. Lycurgus had renew'd the olympick games instituted by Hercules, & had dictated to Iphitus the statues & ceremonies observed in them. Religion, warlike genius, & policy, all contributed to perpetuate the custom of solemnizing these games. They serv'd not only to do honour to the Gods, to celebrate the virtues of heroes, & to prepare the body for the fatigues of a military life; but also to draw together from time to time, and unite by common sacrifices, diwerse nations; whose strength was in their union.

The Spartans employ'd themsel-

ves in no sort of labour but the exercises necessary to qualify them to dispute the prize in the olympiak games: The helots, who were their slaves; manur'd their lands, and were the only mechanicks among them: for they esteem'd every employement mean & ignoble, which regarded only provision for the body.

Cyrus (having learnt this maxim of the Lacedemonians) said to Chilo, agriculture & the arts, seem to me absolutely necessary, to preserve a people from idleness, which begets discord, effeminacy, & all the wills destructive of society. Lycurgus seems to depart a little too much from hat ture in all his laws.

The tranquillity and sweet calms of a rural life, reply'd Chilo, were thought by Lycurgus to be contrary to a warlike genius. Besides, the Spar-

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preparaban á disputar los premios en estos juegos eran el solo trabajo de los ciudadanos de Lacedemónia: los isleños, que eran sus esclavos, labraban los campos, y exercian todos los ministerios: miraban los Espartanos como vil toda ocupacion que se ceñia á la simple manutencion del cuerpo.

La agricultura y las artes, dixo. Ciro, son absolutamente necesarias para preservar el pueblo de la ociosidad, que engendra las discordias, la floxedad, y todos los males ruinosos á lo sociable. Paréceme que Licurgo desecha siempre demasiado á la naturaleza en todas sus leyes.

Los placeres tranquilos, continuo Quilon, y el dulce tiempo que se goza en una vida campestre, le parecian à Licurgo contrarios al genio gaerrero:

ademas que los Espartanos nunca estan Ociosos: se les ocupa incesantemente, como vos veis, en todos los trabajos que son imágenes de la guerra, y sobre todo á marchar, campar, formar los exércitos en batalla, defender, atacar, edificar y destruir fortalezas.

Por este medio conservan en los espíritus durante la paz una noble emulacion sin excitar el odio y sin derramar sangre: cada uno disputa el premio con ardor, y los vencidos tienen á
gloria coronar los vencedores: olvídanse
las fatigas con los placeres que acompañan á estos espectáculos; y estas farigas embarazan que el reposo no introduzca la floxedad en los ánimos.

Este discurso dio curiosidad á Ciro de conocer la disciplina militar de los Espartanos, y la manifestó á Quilon. Por la mañana los dos Reyes mandáron á Leonidas juntase las tropas de

tans are never idle: they are continually employ'd in all those exercises, that are images of war; in marching, encamping, ranging armies in order of battle, defending, attacking, building, & destroying fortresses.

is kept up among them without enmity; and the desire of conquering without shedding blood. Every one disputes the prize with ardour, & the vanquish'd take pride in crowning the victors. The pleasures which accompany those exercises, make them forget the fatigue: & this fatigue preserves their courage in times of peace.

This discourse rais'd in Cyrus a curiosity to know the military discipline of the Spartans, & he signify'd it to Chilo. The next day the Kings of Sparta order'd Leonidas to assem-

ble the Lacedemonian troops in a spacious plain mear the city; that they might pass in review before Cyrus, & let him see the exercise in use among the Greeks.

Leonidas appear'd in a military dress. His cask was adorn'd with three birds, of which that in the middle was the crest. Upon his cuirass was the head of Medusa. All the attributes of the God Mars were represented upon his shield of a hexagonal form; & he held in his hand a staff of command.

Cyrus and Araspes, being mounted on two fine steeds, rode out of the city with the Spartan General, who knowing how fond the Prince was of instruction, entertain'd him on the way, in the following manner.

Greece is divided into several rei publicks, each of which maintains an Ludedemonia en un gran liano cerca de la ciudad, para pasarias revista delante de Ciro, y mostnarle todos los exercicios al uso de los Griegos.

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Leonidas pareció vestido de sus ros pas militares: estaba su mornion adornado de tres páparos; sirviendo el de enmedio da ganzota: sobre su conaza se veia: uma sabeza de Medusa; y sobre su escudo henágono istaban representados tidos vos atribitos del Dios Marte: tunia en su mano el baston de comandante.

soberhios caballos y salieron de la ciudad con el General Espartano, el que sabiendo el gusto que el joven Príncipa renia en instruirse, le mantuvo conversacion assadurante el camino.

La.Grecia está dividida en muchas repúblicas, y cada estado mantiene un exército proporcionados à su grandeza. Nosotros no queremos como los Asiáticos armadas numerosísimas; pero si tropas bien diciplinadas: los grandes cuerpos son difítiles de mover, y cuestan mucho al estado. Fenemos por invariable regla campar con seguridad á fin de no ser jamas precisados á combatir centra nuestros gusto: un paqueño exército bien aguerido puede atrincherándose á proposito disipar las mas numerosas tropasy las que se destruyen por si mismas con la faltante virveres.

Quando se trata de la defensa comun de la Grecia todos estos cuerpos
separados se unen, y entonces no hay
estado alguno que ose atacarnes. En
Lacedemonia todos los ciudadanes son
soldados: en las otras repúblicas no
alistan á los hombres de lo baxo del
pueblo, pero escogen los mejores ciudas

army in proportion to its power. We do not offer to bring prodigious armies into the field, like the Asiaticks, but to have welldisciplin'd troops: Namerous bodies are difficult to manage; & are too expensive to a state: Our constant rule is to encamp so, that we may never be obliged to fight against our will.oA small army ! well practis'd in wan; may by entrenching itsielf advantageously; oblige a very muserous one to disperse its troops; which wouldvotherwise soon be destroy'd for want of provisions. Recommon cause of Greek ce is to be defended; dall these separat te bodies unite. & then no state dares ertick us. An Lacedemon all the citizens are soldiess. In the auther reput blicks, all sorth of people are not promistuously admixted into the soldier W; but the best men are chosen out,

such as are bold; robust, in the flower of their age, & inur'd to laborious exercises. The qualities required in their leaders are, intrepidityl, tempes rance & experience. They are obliged to pass thro' the most rigid tryals, before they can be rais'd to command: They must have given signal proofs of all the different sort of courage, in enterprising, executing, & above all in shewing themselves superior to the most adverse fortune. By this means each zepublick has akways a negular army, commanded by able officers: soldiers accustomid to fatigue, troops, not numerous, but invincible. ... ei oo struction in the Mark Structure is the structure of the s

The Spartans, in time of war, abase te somewhat of their severity of exercises, & austerity of life. They are the only people in the world to whom war is a kind of rest. We then enjoy

danos; asrevidos, rebustos, en la flor de su edad, y enduresjdos en los trabajos penosos. Las calidades que senne quieren en los xefes son la intrapidez, la templanza y la experienciar es mes nester que pasen por dasomas rignrosas prinbas anteside ser elebados X estos empleos: es necesario hayan dado pruebas muy brillautes de todas has de ferentes especies de vigor, entreprendieris do, executando, y sobila todo mostrána dose superiores hastaná las mas funés. tos sucesos a por seste inedio cada repla blica siempre tiene sina miliciareglada per hábiles refer, con soldades acostunte brados ácha fatiga, sion entrcitos poo numerosis, pero investibles : · ·

En Esparta se modera en timpo de las guerras la severidad de los exercicios y la austeridad de la vida: los Lacedemonios son el tolo pueblo del mundo á quira la guerra escura especie de reposo: nosetros gozamos entonces de todos los placeres que se nos niegan durante la paz.

muestras tropas de tal suerte, que no combatan todas á un tiempo, como las de los Egipcios; pero se suceden unas a osras, y se sostienen sin embarazarse jamas. No oponemos al enemigo un órden de batalla semejante al suyo; y ponemos los valientes soldados en las alas, á fin de que puedan extenderse y eircundar el exército enemigo.

Quando está derrotado, nos ordenos Escurgo exercer con los vencidos toda suerte de clemenosa, no solo por humanidad, sino tambien por política. Así dulcificamos la ferocidad de mestros enemigos: la esperanza de ser bien tratados, si rinden las armas, los embaraza despecharse á aquel furor que es de ordinario fatal inseta á los victoriosos.

all those pleasures which are forbideden us in time of peace.

Upon a day of battle we dispose our troops in such a manner, that they do not all fight at once, like the Egyptians, but sustain & succeed one another, without confusion or disorder. We never draw up our men in the same manners as the enemy; we always place our bravest soldiers on the wings, that they may extend themselves, & enclose the opposite army.

When the enemy is routed, Lycurgus has required us to exercise all sort of clemency towards the vanquish'd, not only out of humanity, but policy; for hereby we render our enemies less fierce. The hope of being well treated, if they surrender their arms, prevents their giving way to that desperate fary, which often pro-

ves fatal to the wictorious.

While Leonidas was speaking, they arriv'd in the plain, where the troops were assembled, & he made them pass in order before Cyrus. They were divided into diverse bodies of horse & foot. At their head were the Polemarchi, and the commanders of the several corps. They all march'd with the sound of flutes, their heads crown'd with flowers, & singing the hymn of Castor. They were cloath'd in red, that in the heat of action the sight of their own blood might not frighten them, nor allarm their companions 2.

Leonidas gives command, and immediately the troops halt. Upon the least signal of their commanders, the different cohorts unite, separate,

To a mark of Eliamis.

En esta conversacion llegáron al llano en que estaban juntas las tropas. Hízolas pasar Leonidas por delante. de Ciro: estaban divididas en muchos regimientos de á pie y á caballo. A su cabeza se veian los Polemarcos y los comandantes de diferentes bandas. Marchaban todos al son de flautas, las cabezas coronadas de flores, cantando el himno de Castor. Los soldados estaban vestidos de roxo, á fin de que en el ardor del combate la vista de su sangre no les espantase, ni atemorizase á sus compañeros?

Manda Leonidas, y al punto las tropas se paran. A la menor seña de sus xefes los regimientos diférentes se juntan, se separan, se untrelazan,

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se extienden, doblan, redoblan, se abren, se vuelven á cerrar, y se forman con muchas evoluciones y conversiones en quadros perfectos, en quadrilongos, en romboides, y en figuras, triangulares para abrir las filas del enemigo.

El exército despues se parte en dos cuerpos separados para representar un combate. El uno se avanza contra el otro, las picas se baxan, cada falange se cierra, el escudo toca al escudo, el casquete al casquete, el hombre al hombre; los dos cuerpos se atacan, se mezclan, se combaten y sa rompen. En fin despues de mucha resistencia, los unos consiguen la victoria, los otros hugen y ocupan una cercana fortaleza.

No conocian enfonces en la Grecia las máquinas guerreras inventadas des pues: atacaban ordinariamente las ciudades disponiendo las tropas en una ór-

mix, extend, double, redouble, open, close, and form themselves, by various evolutions and windings, into perfect squares, oblong squares, lozenges, & triangular figures to penetrate through the ranks of the enemy.

After this, the army forming in two separate bodies, prepares for battle, with their pikes bow'd. Each phalanx advances in close order, buckler join'd to buckler, helmet to helmet, man to man. They attack, mix, fight, break through each other ranks, till after a stout resistance one party proves victorious, & forces the vanquished to retreat into a neighbouring fortress.

The engines of war, invented for attaking towns, were not then known to the Greeks: they disposed their men for attacking in a cermon of the contraction of the cermon of

32 tain form which they called the tortoise.

Leonidas commands, the victorious troops draw up, & covering themselves with their square bucklers, approach the fort. Then, gradually bending, form a kind of sloping roof, impenetrable to the weapons of the besieged. Three different stories, in the like figure of a tortoise, rise above each other to the very top of the walls. Stones, darts, & whatever can offend, are showered down upon them like a storm of hail. (So lively is this image of war, that slaughter seems to spread itself every where.) At length the besieged give way, & the besiegers become masters of the place.

Cyrus, at his return to Sparta, revolv'd in his mind all that he had seen & heard; formed great ideas relating Habla Leónidas, y al punto los sitiadores se reunen: las primeras filas se cubren con sus escudos quadrados, las otras los levantan sobre sus cabezas, cierran los unos contra los otros, y bastándose por grados forman juntos un techo pendiente impenetrable á las flechas. Una triplicada formacion de tortugas se eleva á la altura de los muros: los sitiados hacen llover un granizo de piedras y de dardos (tan viva es esta imágen de la guerra que parece verse una carniceria general); pero en fin los sitiadores se hacen dueños de la plaza.

Quando volvió Ciro á Esparta repasó en su entendimiento lo que habia visto y oido: se formó grandes ideas del arte militar, y resolvió perfeccionarlo algun dia en Persia. Despues le dixo á Araspes quando estuviéron solos:

Me parece que la república de Esparta es un campo siempre subsistente, una junta de guerreros siempre sobre las armas. Por mas respeto que tengo hácia Licurgo, no sabria admirar esta forma de gobierno. Hombres criados únicamente para la guerra, que no tienen otro trabajo, otro estudio, otra profesion que el hacerse hábiles para destruir los otros hombres, deben ser mirados como enemigos de la sociedad. La buena política debe proveer no solo á la libertad de cada estado, sino tambien á la seguridad de los estados vecinos: desprenderse de lo demas del género humano, mirarse como hecho para conquistarle, es armar todas las nacioto the art of war, which he resolv'd to improve one day in Persian; & thus expressed his judgment, of the Spartan government, to Araspes, when they were alone.

The republick of Sparta seems to be a continual camp, an assembly of warriors always under arms. How great a respect soever I have for Lycurgus, I cannot admire this form of government. Men educated only for war, who have no other exercise. study, or profession, but to make themselves skilful in destroying other men, ought to be look'd, upon as enemies to society. Good policy ought to provide, not only for the liberty of each state, but for the common security of all the neighbouring ones. To separate ourselves from the rest of mankind, to look upon ourselves as made to conquer them, is to arm all

nations against us. Tis here again that Lycurgus has departed both from nature & justice. When he accustom'd each private citizen to frugality he should have taught the whole nation to confine its ambition. The Spartan conduct is like that of a miser, who his desiring whatever he has not, while he refuses himself the enjoyment of what he has.

After Cyrus had throughly studied the laws, manners, and military art of the Spartans, he left Lacedemon to visit the other famous republicks of Greece.

Chilo & Leonidas conducted him to the frontiers of their country. He swore an eternal friendship to them, & promis'd to keep always an alliance with their republick. He was faithful to his word; for the Persians had never any war with the Greeks, in nes contra sí. En esto tambien faltó Licurgo á la naturaleza y á la justicia. Acostumbrando á cada ciudadano á la sobriedad, debia enseñarles en general á moderar su ambicion. La conducta de los Espartanos se asimila á la de los avarientos, codician todo lo que no tienen, al paso que se niegan el goce de todo quanto poseen.

Despues que Ciro estudió á fondo las leyes, las costumbres y el arte militar de los Espartanos, dexó á Lacedemonia para ir á visitar las otras repúblicas de la Grecia.

Quilon y Leónidas le conduxéron hasta las fronteras de su pais. Jurolles á los dos una eterna amistad, y prometió ser siempre fiel aliado de su república. Guardo su promesa: los Persas no tuviéron guerra alguna con los Griegos en tiempo de aquel

Antes de dexar el Peloponeso quiso Ciro ver las ciudades mas considerables: pasó à Argos y à Misenas, donde habia reynado. Perseo, de quien descendian los Reyes de Persia: fue despues à Sicione, paró en Corinto, que era la república mas floreciente de la Grecia despues de Esparta y Atenas.

Entrando en la ciudad fue sorprehendido de ver todo el pueblo de duelo: apercibió una pompa funebre, muchos conciertos de flautas la precedian,
y aumentaban el público dolor con sus
lúgubres sonidos. Quarenta jóvenes dontellas, los pies descalzos y los cabellos
esparcidos, vestidas de largos ropages
blancos, rodeaban el féretro, y se deshacian en lágrimas cantando las alabanzas del muerto; poco despues se-

that conquerors time.

Cyrus resolv'd, before he left Peloponnesus, to visit all its principal cities. He went first to Argos, then to Mycene, where Perseus, from whom the Kings of Persia were descended, formerly reign'd, then to Sicyon, & at length stopt at Corinth, which was the most flourishing republick of Greece, after those of Sparta & Athens.

As he enter'd the town, he found all the people in mourning. Several players upon flutes marched at the head of a funeral procession, and by their plaintive sounds increas'd the publick sorrow. Forty young girls bare footed, with hair dishevell'd, and cloathed in long white robes, surrounded the bier, & melred into tears when they sung the praises of the deceased. A little after follow'd the soldiers,

with a slow pace, a sorrowful air, looking downward & trailing their pikes. At their head marched a venerable old man: his noble and military air, his tall & majestick stature, & the bitter grief that was painted upon his face, drew the attention of Cyrus. The young Prince having asked his name, understood that it was King Periander, who was conducting his son Lycophron to the grave.

Cyrus & Araspes join'd with the crowd which was going to a fortress call'd Acro-Corintho. It was built upon the summit of a high mountain, from whence could be seen both the Ægean and the Ionian sea; for which reason it was call'd the eye of Greece.

Being come to the fortress, which was the burial place of the Kings, Periander, first of all, pour'd wine, milk,

guian los soldados con paso lento, ayre triste, los ojos baxos, y las picas al reves: marchaba á su frente un anciano venerable: su semblante noble y militar, su estatura alta y magestuosa, y el amargo dolor que estaba pintado en su rostro atraxéron la vista de Ciro: el jóven Príncipe habiendo preguntado su nombre, supo que era el Rey Periandro, que guiaba al sepulcro á su hijo Licofron.

Ciro y Araspes se mezcláron con el tropel que iba hácia la fortaleza llamada Acro-Corinto: estaba edificada en la cima de una alta montaña, desde donde se descubria el mar Egeo y el Jonio, lo que la hizo llamar el ojo de la Grecia:

Habiendo llegado Periandro á la fortaleza, sitio de la sepultura de los Reyes, vertió luego sobre el cuerpo de

su hijo vino, leche y miel: encendió despues él mismo el haz de leña, sobre el que habian derramado incienso, aromas y odoríferos aceytes: quedo mudo, inmovil y anegados los ojos en lágrimas, entre tanto que las voraces llamas consumian el cuerpo: despues de haber rociado con perfumados licores las cenizas que ahumaban, en fin las recogió en una urna de oro: despues hizo seña al pueblo de que queria hablar, y rompió así el silencio que habia guardado hasta entonces: Pueblo de Corinto, los Dioses han tenido el cuidado por sí mismos de vengaros de mi usurpacion, y de haceros libres de la servidumbre. Licofron es muerto: todo mi linage extinto: yo no quiero reynar mas. Ciudadanos, volved á tomar vuestros derethos y vuestra libertad.

Despues de haber pronunciado estas palabras, manda á todo el concur-

& honey upon the body of his son. He then lighted with his own hands the funeral pile, upon which had been strew'd incense, aromatick spices, & sweet odors. He remain'd mute. & immoveable, with his eyes drown'd in tears, while the devouring flames consumed the body. After having sprinkled the yet smoaking ashes with perfum'd liquors, he gathered them together into a golden urn; & then making a sign to the people that he was going to speak, he thus broke silence: People of Cotinth, the Gods themselves have taken revenge for you of my usurpation, & so deliver you from slavery. Lycophron is dead; my whole race is extinct, and I will reign no longer. Countrymen, resume your rights & your liberties.

As soon as he had said these words, he order'd all the assembly to retire. cut off his hair to denote his sorrow, & shut himself up in the tomb with his son. This gave Cyrus a great desire to know the cause of it, & he had the following account.

by Kings, but monarchy being abolish'd, Prytanes, or annual Magistrates were establish'd in their place. This popular government continu'd for a whole age, & Corinth increased daily in wealth & splendor, until Cypselus the father of Periander, usurp'd the regal authority. Having reign'd above thirty years, & his passions being satisfy'd, he began to be troubled with remorse. Reason resum'd its empire, he reflected with horror upon the crime he had committed, & resolved to free the Corinthians from their slavery;

<sup>3</sup> The foundation of this story is to be found in Herod.
3. & Diog. Laerthus's life of Periander.

so se retire, hace le corten el cabello en muestra de su dolor, y se encierra en el panteon con su hijo. Hirió vivamente á Ciro este espectáculo; quiso saber la causa, y esto es lo que le contáron.

mente por Reyes; pero habiéndose abolido la Monarquía, estableciéron en su lugar los Pritanes ó Magistrados anuales: este popular gobierno duró por espacio de un siglo entero, y Corinto se aumentaba todos los dias en riquezas y esplendor, quando Cipselo padre de Periandro usurpó la autoridad real. Despues de haber reynado mas de treinta años, habiéndose satisfecho sus pasiones, empezáron los remordimientos á perturbar su corazon, recobró la razon sus derechos, y vió con horror el crimen que habia cometido: resolvió li-

<sup>3</sup> El fundamento de esta bistoria se ba sacado de Herodoto lib. 3, y de Diógenes Lacrelo vida de Periandro.

brar los Corintos de su servidumbre;
pero la muerte le ganó de mano: llamó á Periandro al espirar, y le hizo
jurar habia de volver la libertad á sus
ciudadanos: el jóven Príncipe ciego de
su ambicion olvidó bien presto sus juramentos: este es el manantial de todas sus desgracias.

Buscáron los Corintos como destronizarle, y se subleváron muchas veces. contra él; pero él sujetó los rebeldes, y afirmó mas y mas su autoridad. Para precaverse de estos insultos populares buscó la alianza de Melisa, heredera de la corona de Arcadia, y se desposó con ella en segundas nupcias: era la mas bella Princesa de su siglo, de una perfecta virtud, y de un ánimo grande.

Muchos años despues de su casamiento Periandro declaró la guerra á los Corciros, y se puso á la cabeza de but death prevented him: A little before he expired, he called Periander to
him, & made him swear to restore his
countrymen to their liberty. The
young Prince, blinded by his ambition, soon forgot his eath; & this was
the source of all his misfortunes.

of so in bridge of the contract of the

The Gorinthians isought to dethrone him, & rose in larms against him several times; but he subdu'd the rebels, & strengthen'd his authority more and more. In order to secure himself against these popular insults, he sought an alliance with Melissa, heiress of Ancadia, & married her. She was the most beautiful Princess of her time, of consummate virtue, & great courage.

Periander: declared war against the Corcyreans, & put himself at the head TOMO II.

of his troops. The Corinthians, in his absence to the fortress, vigoriously sustained the siege of it, & sent to demand subcourt of Procles, King of Epidaurus, who had always seem'd a faithful ally to Periander. But Procles, who had long form'd a project off extending his dominion ower all Greece, resolved to make use of this juncture to seize upon Corinth. He consider'd it is a tity very proper to be the capital of a great empire. He came before it with a numerous army, & took it in a few days as

Melissa, who was ignorant of his designs, open'd the gates of the fortress, and receiv'd him as her deliverer, and the friend of her husband. Procles seeing himself master of Corinth; establish'd his residence there; to gave Periander to understand, that he must

sus tropas. durante su ausencia los Corintos se levantáron de nuevo. Melisa se encerró en la fortaleza, sostuvo vigorosamente el sitio, y envió á pedir socorro à Prockes, Rey de Epidauro, que siempre habia parecido aliado fiel de Periandro. El tirano de Epidauro, que premeditaba mucho tiempo habia extender. suivdominacion sobre toda la Grecia, se aprovecho de esta ocasion para hacerse dueño de Corinto: mirábala. como una ciudad muy á propósito para ser la capital de un grande imperio: Hegó son un exército numeroso, y'st hize duche de ella est poços dias. m. Melisa; qua ignoraba sus designios, abrio las puertas de la fortaleza, y le recibio como a amigo de Periandro, y su libertador i viendose Procles dueño de Corinto, establició alli la silla de su reyno, é hizo decir á Periandro se contentase con reynar en Corsira, que aquel Bien presto reconoció Melisa que no era sola la usurpacion de Procles el crimen de que era culpado: habia concebido una violenta pasion á la Reynas probó todos los medios de satisfacenta: despues de haber empleado en varno las caricias y las amenazas, la hitzo encerrar inhumanamente con su hitzo Licofron en una alta torre situada en la orilla del mar.

En este tiempo supo Periandro la traicion de Procles, y sú amor á Melisa: aseguráronle al mismo tiempo no solo que ella habia favorecido los pérfidos proyectos del tirano de Epidauro, si no que tambien correspondia á su pasion.

Escucho el Rey de Corinto con mucha facilidad estas calumnias: los zelos se hacen dueños de su corazon: equicontent himself with reigning at Corcyra, which that Prince had just conquer'd.

Melissa soon found that usurpation was not the only crime of which Procles was guilty. He had entertain'd a violent passion for her, & he try'd all means to satisfy it. After having in vain employed both caresses & threatnings, he inhumanly caus'd her to be shut up with her son Lycophron, in a high tower, situated upon the sea-shore.

Periander was inform'd of Procles's treachery, & of his love for Melissa; he was at the same nime assur'd, that she had not only favour'd the perfidious designs of the tyrant, but that she encouraged his passion.

The King of Corinth listen'd too easily to these calumnies: jealousy took possession of his heart, & he yielded

himself up to its fury. He eduipp'd a great fleet, & embark'd for Corinth. before Procles could put himself in a posture of defence. He was just entring the port when a violent storm rose & dispers'd the ships. Melissa knew not the sentiments of Periander. & was already blessing the Gods for her approaching deliverance, when she saw part of the fleet perish before her eyes; the rest being driven on the coast of Affica, were there cast away; & that vessel only in which Periander was escaped the fury of the tempest. - He remin'd to Corcyral, where he fell into andeep melancholy. His courage had enabled him to bear up under the loss of his dominions; but he could not support the thoughts of Melitra's imagin'd erline. He had lowide her 85 her only; he sunk under

which weight of his grief, & his mind

pa una grande flota, y se embarca para Cerinto antes que Procles pudiese
ser avisado: estaba ya pana entrar en
el puerto, quando una violenta tempes,
tad se levanta, y disipa sus baxeles. Ignoraba Melisa los sentimientos de Periandro, y bendecia ya á los Dioses
por su cercana libertad, quando vió
perecer delante de sus ojes una parte
de la armada: el resto arrojado de los
vientos á las costas del Africa altí
naufragó: solo el baxel de Periandro
se escapó del furor de las irritadas
olas.

Vuelve este Principe à Corcira, dons de capo en una profunda tristezar su ánimo le habia hecho sopontar la pérdida de sus estados; pero no poditivolerar la idea del crimen en que crita culpable à Melisa. Habian amato unicamente: cae al peso de su dolor su espíritu se turba y se pierde. En esta situación Melisa, encerrada en la torre, creia á Periandro muerto, y le lloraba amargamente: veíase expuesta nuevamente á los insultos de un Príncipe bárbaro, que no tenia horror á los mas grandes crímenes.

En tanto que imploraba el socorro de los Dioses, y les pedia protegiesen su inocencia, el que Procles habia destinado para su guardia, enternesido de sus desgracias, la dió noticia de que Periandro vivia, y se ofreció á conducirla á Corcira con su hijo: saliéronse los tres por un subterraneo: marchando de noche por vaminos extraviados saliéron en pocos dias del pais de Corinto; pero anduviéron errantes mucho tiempo en las costas del mar Egeo antes de poder pasar á Corcira.

was disturbed almost to distraction. In the mean while Melissa, who was still shut up in the tower, believed Periander dead, & wept bitterly for him. She saw herself again exposed to the insult of a barbarous Prince, who had no horror at committing even the greatest crimes.

While she was imploring the help of the Gods, & conjuring them to protect her innocence; the person under whose charge Procles had left her, being touch'd with her misfortunes; enter'd the prison, inform'd her that Periander was living, & offer'd to conduct her, with her son, to Corcyra. They all three escap'd by a subterraneous passage. They travell'd all night thre' by ways, & in a few days got out of the territory of Corinth; but they wander'd long upon the coast of the Ægean sea, before they

could pass over to Coreyra.

Procles, mad with rage & despair, at the escape of the Queen, contrivid means to confirm Periander in his suspicions, & to give him notice, that Melissa would very soon arrive in the island of Corcyra, in order to poison him. The unfortunate King of Corribth listen'd greedily to every thing that might inflame his jealousy, & randouble his fury.

Melissa & Lycophron arriv'd with their conductor at Cordyra, & hase; n'd to see Periander. He was not in his palace, but in a gloomy forest, where he often retir'd to indulge his grief. As soon as he sees Melissa at a great distance, jealousy & fury seize his mind. He runs towards her, & she stretches out her arms to receive him: but as soon as he comes near her, he draws his dagger and plunges it into Proches, desesperado de su huida, hizo pasar sesretos avisos para confirmar á Periandro en todas sus sospethas, y hacerle entender que Melisa llegaria bien presto á la sisla de Corvira para envenenarlo: el desgraciado. Rey de Corinto oyó con ansia todo lo que podia irritar sus zelos y dar aumento á su rabia.

1.5. 3

The artist of the contract of

En este tiempo Melisa y Licofron llegáron á Corcira com su conductor, y se apresuráron para in á encontran á Periandro : no estaba en su palacio, sino en una floresta sombria, donde se retiraba incuradinario para danse á su dolor. Así que de lejos ve á Melisa, los zelos yo els furós se haben dueños de seu alma: cokre: ella entrado ya cerca la entra un puñal por el pecho: ella

ta taciéndole: ¡Ah Periandro! ¿ast recompensais mi amor y mi fidelidad? Quiere continuar; pero la muerte la liberta de una vida llena de desgracias, y su alma vuela á los campos eliseos para obtener la recompensa de sus virtudes.

Ve á su maitre Licofron nadando en su sangre: deshácese en lágrimas, y exclama: Justos Dioses, vengad la muerte de una inocente madre en un padre bárbaro que me impide castigar la naturaleza. Despues de estas palabras no babla mas: entrase en el bosque, y no quiso jamas volver á ver su padre. El fiel Corinto que le acompañaba informa entonses á Periandro de la inocencia y fidelidad de Melisa, y todos los males que Procles la habia hecho padecer en su prision.

her breast. She falls with these words: Ah Periander! is it thus that you reward my love & my fidelity? She tries to say more, but death puts an end to all her misfortunes, & her soul flies away to the elysian fields, there to receive the recompence of her virtue.

Lycophron melts into tears at the cruel sight, & cries out, revenge: Just Gods, revenge the death of an innocent mother, upon a barbarous father, whom nature forbids me to punish! This said, he runs away into the wood, resolving never to see his father more. The faithful! Corinthian who had accompany d the Queen & Prince to Corcyra, let Periander then know the innocence & fidelity of Melissa, & all the miseries which Process had made her suffer in her imprisonment.

The wrenched Kling perceived his credulity tooidate; gave way to his despair, & stabb'd himself with the same poignard; but the stroke was not mortal. He was going to lift up his arm a second time; but was hinder'd. He threwdrimself uponithe body of Melissa, & often repeated: these words. Great Jupiter le compleat by thy thunderboks the punishment which men hinder me from finishing! Ah Melissa, Melissa! should the cendetest love conclude this with the most - As he utter dethese words he endeavour'd to rear open histowound. but was hinder de & conducted to his palace. He continu'd to refuse all consolation, Exceptoach'd his friends with cruelty, for seeking to preserve allie which heiderested all chair our

There was no way to calm his

epercibe muy tarde de su credulidad: décase llevar de la desesperacion, y se hiere con el puñal mismo; pero la herida no fue mortal da á levantar segunda vez el brazo, y le detienen: échase sobre el curro de Melisa, y repita muchas veces estas palabras: Gran Jupiter, consumad con vuestros rayos el castigo que los hombres me embanazan acabar. ¡ Ah, Melisa, Melisa! ¿ la mas tierna union debia fenecer por medio de la crueldad mas bárbara?

Habiendo pronunciado estas palabrus, lleva sus manos á la herida que quiere despedazar; pero le detienen, y le conducen á sus palacio: continúa en desechar todo alivio, y culpa á sus amigos la veueldad de quirierle conservar una vida que detesta.

No pueden tranquilizanle su espírie

47.

tu sino demostrátilole que el solo podia castigar los crimenes de Procles. esta esperanza le apacigua, y se deza eurar.

Así que estivo restablecido fue á sus aliados á representarles sus desgracias y los crimenes del usurpador: los Tebanos le diéron tropas: sitia á Corinto, coge á Procles prisionero, y le huce inmolar sobre el sepulcro de Melisa.

Livofren siempre se estuvo en Corcira, y rehusó volver á Corinto, por no ver en un padre el homicida de una madre virtuosa que habia amado tiernamente. Periandro arrastro lo restante de una vida desdichada sin gozar de su grandeza: habia dado de puña ladas á una muger que adoraba, amaba á un hijo que no podoa sufrir su presencia: resolvió en fin dexar el reynar, hacer voronar su hijo, y retirar-

mind, but by representing to him, that he alone could punish the crimes of Procles. This hope quieted him; and he suffer'd himself to be cur'd.

As soon as his health was restor'd, he went among all his allies, representing the injuries & affronts he had received. The Thebans lent him troops. He besieg'd Corinth, took Procles prisoner, & sacrific'd him upon Melissa's tomb.

But Lycophron! remain'd still at Corcyra, & refus'd to return to Corinth, that he might not see a father who had murder'd a virtuos mother, whom he tenderly low'd. Periander dragg'd on the rest of his unhappy life without enjoying his grandeur; he had murder'd a wife whom he ador'd; he lov'd a son who could not endure the sight of him. At length, he resoly'd to lay down his royalty, TOMO II.

crown his son, & retire into the isc land of Corcyra, there for ever to lament his misfortunes, & expiate, in retirement, the crimes he had committed.

With these views, he order'd a vessel to Corcyra, to fetch Lycophron home, instructing the messenger to persuade him to return to Corinth, by telling him, that his father would place him upon the throne. He flatver'd himself that he should pacify the Prince's hatred by this sacrifice, & was a ready, preparing to place the diadem on his head. He was impatient for his arrival, & went often to the sea side. The ship at length appear'd, Periander ran with eagerness to embrace his only son; but how great was his surprize & grief, when he beheld Lycophron in a coffin!

The Corcyreans, groaning un-

se á Corcira para llorar para siempre sus desgracias, y para purificar en el retiro los crímenes que habia executado.

En este estado hizo equipar un baxel para Corcira, encargando al mensagero que persuadiese á Licofron su vuelta á Corinto, asegurándole que su padre le colocaria sobre el trono. Se lisonjeaba aplacar por este sacrificio el odio del Príncipe, y le preparaba la diadema. Iba el Rey continuamente á las orillas del mar con impaciencia de ver arribar su hijo: en fin apareció el baxel: Periandro corrió apresurado á la ribera; pero qual fue su sorpresa y su dolor quando vió á Licofron en un ataud!

Gimiendo los Corciros baxo el yugo

de Reriandro, de quien detestaban la barbaridad, se habian sublevado; y para destruir para siempre la alcurnia del tirano, aquellos crueles isleños asesináron á Licofron, y le enviáron muerto en el baxel, para demostrar su eterno aborrecimiento.

Herido Periandro de este espectáculo horrible, entra profundamente en sé mismo, reconoce la venganza celeste, y exclama: Yo he violado los juramentos hechos á un padre moribundo: yo no he querido volver la libertad á mis ciudadanos. ¡O Melisa! ¡o Licofron! ¡ o Dioses vengadores! yo he merecido mucho los males que me oprimen. Hizo disponer despues una pompa funebre, y mando que todo el pueblo asistiese.

Ciro, que habia estado presente á estos funerales, supo algunos dias despues que Periandro habia mandado á der the yoke of Periander, whose crueltles they abhorr'd, had revolted; & to extinguish for ever the tyrant's race, those barbarous! islanders had assassinated the young Prince, & had sent his dead body in the vessel, as a testimony of their eternal hatred.

Periander, struck with this sad spectacle, enters deeply into himself, discovers the wrath of heaven, & cries out, I have violated the oath made to a dying father: I have refusid to restore liberty to my countrymen. O Melissa! o Lycophron! o vengeful Gods! I have but too well deserv'd all the calamities which overwhelm me! He then appointed a pompous funeral, & commanded all the people to be present at it.

Cyrus, who had been at those obsequies, understood some days after, that Periander had order'd two slaves

to go by night to a certain place, and kill the first man they should meet, & throw his body into the sea. The King went thither himself, was murder'd, & his body never found, to receive the honours of burial. Having given himself over to a despair beyond all example, he resolv'd to punish himself in this manner, that his shade might continually wander upon the banks of Styx, & never enter the abode of heroes. What a dreadful series of crimes and misfortunes! The husband stabs his wife, rebellious subjects assassinate their Prince, & the King procures his own murder! The vindictive justice of the Gods, after having extinguish'd the tyrant's whole family, pursues him beyond the grave. How dieadful a spectacle, & how instructive a lesson for Cyrus!

· · · He made haste to leave a place so

dos esclavos fuesen á la noche à un lugar que los señaló, que matasen al primer hombre que hallarian, y que echasen su cuerpo al mar. Acudió el miseno Periandro al puesto, y fue asesinado. No han podido jamas hallar su cuerpo, ni darle los honores del sepulcro. Este Príncipe habiéndose dado á una desesperacion sin exemplo, quiso castigarse á sí mismo, á fin que su sombra errante en las riberas del Estigio no pasase jamas al descanso de los heroes. ¡ Qué espantosa sucesion de crimenes y desdichas! El marido da de puñaladas á su muger, vasallos rebeldes asesinan á su Príncipe, el Rey se hace inmolar á sí mismo: la vengadora justicia de los Dioses, despues de haber extinguido toda la familia del tirano, le persigue aun mas allá de la tumba. ¡Qué espectáculo, y qué instruccion para Ciro!

El se apresuró para salir de un

lugar tan ileno de horrores, y pasó á Tébas, dende vió nuevos monumentos de las desgracias de los Reyes. Visité el sepulcro de Edipo y de Jocasta, y supo la historia de su linage infeliz, dado á discordias eternas. Advirtió sobre todo que aquella ciudad famosa habia mudado la forma de su gobiermo, que entonces era popular. Habia visto semejantes revoluciones en nuclas eiudades de la Gresia. Todos aquellos pequeños estados antes habian sido monárquicos; pero por la debilidad ó corrupcion de los Príncipes se habian mudado en repúblicas.

saw there new monuments of the misfortunes of Kings. He visited the tomb of Œdipus & Jocasta; & learnt the history of their unfortunate race, deliver'd up to eternal discord. Above all, he remark'd, that this famous city had chang'd its form of government, which was become popular. He had seen the like alteration in several cities of Greece. All those little states had been at first monarchical, but by the weakness, or corruption of Princes, were chang'd into republicks.

## BOOK V.

Cyrus leaving Thebes, & passing through Bœotia, went into Attica, & at length arriv'd at Athens, where Pisistratus then reign'd. The young Prince was seiz'd with admiration, when he beheld the magnificent edifices, temples, and splendid riches of that city where the liberal arts flourish'd. He came at length to the King's palace: it was of a noble, but plain kind of architecture: all the ornaments of the building seem'd necessary parts of it. Upon the freezes were represented the labours of Hercules, the exploits of Theseus, the birth of Pallas, & the death of Codrus. A vast portico of pillars of the Ionick order, led into a

## LIBRO V.

🔰 aliendo Ciro de Tébas, atravesó la Beocia, fue al Atica, y llegó en breve á Atenas, donde reynaba Pisistrato. El jóven Príncipe fue embargado de la admiracion á la vista de los templos, de los edificios y de las brillantes riquezas de una ciudad donde las ciencias y las bellas artes florecian: llegó en fin al palacio del Rey: su arquitectura era noble y sencilla, pareciendo todos sus ornamentos necesarios: sobre los frisos se veian en baxos relieves los trabajos de Hércules, las hazañas de Teseo, el nacimiento de Palas, y la muerte de Codro. Entrábase por una columnada de orden Jónico en una galería adornada de pinturas, de estatuas de bron55 ce y mármol, y de todo lo que podia parar la vista y hechizar los ojos.

Recibió con alegria Pisistrato al Rrúncipe de Persia, y le hizo sentar á su lado. Al rededor de ellos estaban sentados en ricas alfombras los principales senadores y muchos jóvenes Atenienses. Sirviéron una magnifica comida á la moda del pais. Echáron en copas de oro ricamente sinceladas los mas exquisitos vinos; pero las sales áticas y la pulidez ateniense que reynaban en la conversacion de Pisistrato eran lo mas agradable del festin.

Durante la comida el Rey de Atenas contó á Ciro las revoluciones sucedidas en su reynado, las causas de su destierro, y su restablecimiento despues de haber sido destronizado dos veces. great gallery adorn'd with paintings, brass & marble statues, & with every thing which could engage and charm the sight.

Pisistratus receiv'd the Prince with joy, & made him sit down by him: The principal senators, with several young Athenians, seated themselves round them upon rich carpets. A magnificent repast according to the way of the country, was serv'd up. The most delicious wines were pour'd into golden cups, finely wrought; but the Attick salt, & Athenian politeness, which season'd the conversation of Pisistratus were the pilicipal delicacies of the entertainment.

During the regale, the King entertain'd Cyrus with an account of the revolutions which had happen'd in the state, in his time; of his exile, misfortunes, & restoration, after ha-

ving been twice dethron'd. He painted, in the most lively colours, all the disorders of a popular government, that he might give him an abhorrence of it. He season'd his discourse with historical remarks, agreeable descriptions, & ingenious turns, which delighted all the assembly.

Thus Pisistratus artfully made use of the charms of conversation, of the freedom usual at banquets, to confirm his authority, & gain the good will of the citizens. The senators, & young Athenians, who heard him, seem'd to forget their natural aversion to Kings,

Cyrus perceiv'd with pleasure, by this example, the ascendant which Princes, by their amiable qualities, may gain over the hearts even of those who have the greatest averPintaba con arte las turbulencias del gobierno popular para hacerle horromoso. Sazonaba sus discursos con relaciones agradables, con vivezas y rodeos tan ingeniosos, que derramaba la alegria en toda la asamblea.

Servíase así Pisistrato con habilidad de los hechizos de la conversacion y de la libertad que reyna en los festines para afirmar su autoridad, y conciliarse, las amistades de sus ciudadanos. Los senadores y los jóvenes Atenienses que le escuchaban parecia que mirándole se sividaban de su natural aversion á la Monarquia.

Conoció Ciro con gusto, por este exemplo, el imperio que pueden adquirir los Príncipes amables en el corazon de los hombres, hasta los mas enemigos de su poder.

El siguiente dia manifestó Ciro á Pisistrato la impaciencia que tenia de conocer á Solon, del que se habia extendido la reputacion en toda el Asia. Este filósofo habia rehusado volver á Atenas despues de su viage, porque Pisistrato se habia hecho declarar Rey; pero teniendo noticia de la sabiduria y moderacion de este Príncipe se reconcilió con él.

Solon habia elegido su estancia sobre la colina de Marte, donde se tenia el famoso consejo del Areopago, terca del sepulcro de las Amazonas. Quiso Pisistrato guiar él mismo al joven Príncipe, y presentárselo al legislador de Atenas.

' Aquel filòsofo conservaba aun en una edad muy avanzada los residuos de su antigua vivacidad, aquella alesion to regal authority.

The next day Cyrus signify'd to Pisistratus, his desire to be acquainted with Solon, whose reputation was spread over all Asia. This philosopher, after his travels, had refus'd at first to return to Athens, because Pisistratus had got himself to be declared King; but having understood with how much wisdom & moderation he govern'd, he was reconcil'd to him.

The sage had chosen his habitation upon Marshill, where was held the famous council of Areopagus, near the tomb of the Amazons. Pisistratus would himself conduct the young Prince, & present him to the Athenian law-giver.

Solon, though in a very advanc'd age, still preserv'd much of his lively chearfulness, & those beauties TOMO II. of the mind which never grow old. He embrac'd Cyrus with that affectionate tenderness which is natural to old men, when young persons seek their counsels and conversation, in order to learn wisdom. Pisistratus knowing that the Prince's design in visiting Solon, was to inform himself throughly of the Athenian laws, retird, & left them alone.

That they might discourse with the greater liberty, & more agreeably, the sage conducted him to the top of the hill, where they found a delightful verdure, & seated themselves at the foot of a sacred oak.

From this place they beheld the fertile plains & craggy mountains of Attica, which bounded the view on one side with an agreeable mixture of whatever looks most smiling corwild in nature. On the other side the Saro-

gria y aquellas gracias que no envejecen jamas. Abrazó á Ciro con aquella ternura natural á los viejos con los jóvenes que buscan sus consejos y conversacion para aprender la sabiduria. Sabiendo Pisistrato que el designio de Ciro en visitar á Solon era el instruirse á fondo de las hyes de Atenas, se retiró, y los dexó solos.

Para conversar con mas libertad y gusto Solon conduxo á Ciro á lo alto de la colina. Halláron una verdura agradable, y se sentáron al pie de una encina sagrada.

Desde aquel lugar se descubrian los fértiles llanos y las escarpadas montañas del Atico, que ceñian la vista de una parte, y formaban una agradable mezcla de todo aquello que hay en la naturaleza mas risueño y mas rús-

tico. De otra parte el golfo Sarónico ensanchándose poco á poco, dexaba ver muchas islas que parecian nadar sobre las ondas. Mas lejos las costas elevadas del Argólides parecian perderse entre las nubes, en tanto que la gran mar que se creia unida al cielo, terminaba la vista fatigada de recorrer tantos objetos diferentes.

Debaxo de ellos la ciudad de Atenas se extendia en la pendiente de una
larga costa. Sus numerosos edificios se
elevaban los unos sobre los otros, y su
diversidad mostraba aun las diferentes.
edades de la república. Hallábase allí
la primera sencillez de los tiempos heroycos, y se admiraba la magnificencia
que empezaba á nacer en el siglo de.
Solon.

Aquí se veian templos acompaña:.
dos de sagrados bosques, palacios, jar-.

nic gulph, widening by degrees, open'd a prospect of several islands which appear'd to float upon the waves. At a greater distance the rising coasts of Argolis seem'd to lose themselves in 'the clouds, while the great sea, which look'd as if it touch'd the skies, terminated the view, & reliev'd the eye, weary with surveying so great a variety of objects.

Below was the city of Athens, which extended itself upon the declivity of a hill. The numerous buildings rose one above another, & their different structure shew'd the different ages of the republick; its first simplicity in the heroik ages, & its rising magnificence in the time of Solon.

In one part might be seen temples with sacred groves, magnificent pala-

ces with gardens, & a great number of stately houses of a regular architecture. In another a great many towers, high walls, & little irregular buildings, which discover d the warlike & rustick taste of ancient times. The river Ilissus, which flow d near the city, & winded thro' the meadows, added a thousand natural beauties to those of art.

It was in this agreeable place that Cyrus desir'd Solon to give him an account of the state of Greece, & particularly of Athens; and the wise law-giver satisfy'd his curiosity in the following manner.

All the Grecian families are descended from Hellenson of Deucation, whose three children gave their names to the three sorts of Greeks, Æolians, Dorians, & Ionians. These people built themselves several cities, & from

dines, y muchas soberbias casas de una arquitectura regular. Allí torres elevadas, altas murallas, pequeños edificios desiguales de caprichosa figura, que daban señas de la antigüedad rústica y guerrera. El rio Iliso, que corre cerca de la ciudad, unia serpenteando en las praderías naturales regocijos á todas las obras del arte.

Aprovechose Ciro de esta amable zoledad para pedir á Solon le explicase el general estado de la Grecia, y sobre todo el de Atenas. El sabio legislador satisfizo así su curiosidad.

Todas las familias Griegas desciendese de Heleno hijo de Deucalion, cuyos tres hijos diéron sus nombres á los tres diferentes pueblos de la Grecia, á los Estidos, á los Dorios y á los Jonios. Estos pueblos se edificáron muchas ciudades, y de ellas saliéron Hércules; Teseo, Minos, y todos aquellos primeros heroes á quienes concediéron los honores divinos, para mostrar que la virtud no puede ser recompensada dignamente sino en los cielos.

Luego el Egipto comunicó á los Griegos el gusto de las artes y de las ciencias, los inició en sus misterios, y les dió Dioses y leyes. Con esta policía la Grecia se formó pocó á poco en muchas repúblicas. El supremo consejo de las Anfitiones, compuesto de diputados de las principales ciudades, los reunia á todos á una misma mira, que esta conservar la independencia de afuera, y la union interior.

Tal conducta los alejaba de toda desenfrenada licencia, y les inspinaba el amor de una libentad sujeta á las leyes. Pero estas puras ideas no siem-pre subsistiéron. Todo degenera entre

those cities came. Hercules, Theseus, Minos, & all those first heroes, to whom divine honours are given, in order to shew that virtue can be rewarded only in heaven.

Egypt first inspir'd the Greeks with a taste for arts & sciences, initiated them into her mysteries, & gave them both Gods & laws. Greece being thus civiliz'd, form'd itself by degrees into several republicks. The supreme council of the Amphictyons, compos'd of the deputies of the principal cities, united them all in the same view, which was, to preserve independance abroad, & union at home.

This excellent conduct kept them free, from unbounded licentiousness, & inspir'd them with the love of liberty regulated by laws. But these good maxims did not always subsist.

Every thing degenerates among men. Wisdom & virtue have their vicissitudes in the body politick, as health & strength have in the natural.

Among all these republicks, Athens & Lacedemon are without dispute the principal. The character of Athens is agreeable wit, refin'd politeness, all the amiable & sociable virtues. That of the Spartans is fortitude, temperance, military virtue, & pure reason stript of all ornament. The Athenians love sciences and pleasures: their great propensity is to voluptuousness. The life of the Spartans is laborious & austere; all their passions tend to ambition. From the different genius of these nations have proceeded the different forms & revolutions of their governments.

Lycurgus follow'd the austerity

los hombres. La sabidurià y la virtud tienen sus vicisitudes en el cuerpo político, como la salud y la fuerza en los humanos cuerpos.

Entre todas estas repúblicas Atenas y Lacedemonia son sin comparacion las principales. El ingenio, las gracias, la civilidad, todas las virtudes amables y propias para la sociedad forman el sarácter de Atenas. La fuerza, la templanza, las virtudes guerreras, y la pura razon desnuda de ornamentos componen el genio de los Espartanos. Atenas ama las ciencias y los placeres: todos sus gustos miran á la concupiscencia. La vida de los Espartanos es dura y severa. Todas sus pasiones se dirigen á la ambicion. De este diferente genio de los pueblos han venido las diferentes formas y revoluciones de sus gobiernos.

Licurgo siguió su natural austero

y el gemio feroz de sus conciudadanos quando reformo los abusos de Lacedemonia. Creyo que la dicha de la patria consistia en las conquistas y en la dominacion: sobre este plano formo todas las leyes de las que os han instruido en Esparta. Yo no pude imitarlo.

Atenas en su origen tuvo Reyes, pero no tenian sino el nombre. No eran absolutos como en Lacedemonia. El genio de los Atenienses tan diferente del de los Espartanos, les hizo insoportable la monarquía. Todo el poder de los Reyes, casi restringido al mando de los exércitos, se desvanecia en la paz. Cuéntanse diez desde Cecrope hasta Codro, que se inmoló á sí mismo por la salud de la patria: sus hijos Medon y Nileo disputáron por el reynar. Los Atenienses se valiéron de esta ocasion

of his natural temper, & the rugged genius of his fellow citizens, when he reform'd abuses at Lacedemon. He took the happiness of his country to consist in conquest & dominion; and upon that plan, form'd all the laws of Sparta, in which you have been instructed. It was impossible for me to imitate him.

Athens, in the beginning, had Kings, but they were such only in name. The genius of this people was so different from that of the Laceder monians, that it made royalty insupportable to them. The power of their Kings being almost wholly confined to the command of their armies, vanished in time of peace. We reckon ten from Cecrops to Theseus, and seven from Theseus to Godrus, who sacrificed himself to the safety of his country. His sons Medon & Nileus,

disputed for the throne. The Athenians took this occasion to abolish intirely the regal power, & declared Jupiter sole King of Athens: a specious pretext to favour rebellion, & to shake off the yoke of all settled authority.

In the place of Kings, they created perpetual governors; under the name of Archons; but this being an image of royalty, appear'd odious. That they might not leave so much as a shadow of rogal power; they establish'd decennial. Archons; but their restless humour was not yet satisfy'd. They reduc'd the duration of these magistracies to one year, that they might the oftner take into their dwn hands the supreme authority, which they never transferr'd to their magistrates but with regret.

So limited a power was not suffi-

para abolirlo enteramente, y declaráron solo á Júpiter Rey de Atenas: hermoso pretexto para favorecer su rebelion, y sacudir el yugo de toda reglada autoridad.

En lugar de los Reyes creáron baxo el nombre de Archôntes gobermadores perpetuos; pero esta debil imágen del reynar aun les pareció muy 
odiosa. Para anonadar hasta su sombra establecieron Archôntes decenarios: 
este inquieto y voluble pueblo no se cino por esto; no quiso en fin sino Archôntes anuales, á fin de obtener mas 
presto la suprema autoridad que no 
transferian sino son disgusto á sus 
magistrados.

... Ün poder tan limitade contenia mal

Jan 1999

unos espíritus tan revoltosos: las facciones, las secretas solicitudes y los
partidos renacian todos los dias: cada
uno venia con el libro de las leyes en la
mano á disputar del sentido de estas
leyes. Los ingenios mas brillantes son órdinariamente los menos solidos: creen
que todo es debido ás sus talentos superficiales: baxo el pretexto de que todos los hombres nacen iguales, buscan
como confundir las clases, y no predican esta igualdad quimérica sino para dominar ellos mismos.

El Areopago instituido por Cecrope, tan reverenciado en toda la Grecia, y tan ellebre por su integridad,
que se dice que los mismos Dioses defiriéron á su juicio, ya no tenia autoridad: el pueblo se habia hecho dueño
de ella: juzgaba de todo en última instancia; pero sas decisiones no gran sizas,

BANGARA MARKAN KATAN

cient to keep such restless spirits within bounds. Factions, intrigues, & cabals sprung up every day. Each man, with a book of laws in his hand, would dispute about the sense of them. The men of the most lively imaginations are commonly the least solid, & the most apt to create broils. They think every thing due to their superficial talents. Under pretence that all men are born equal, they endeavour to confound all ranks, & preach up a chimerical equality, only that they themselves may get upermost.

The council of Areopagus, instituted by Cecrops, reverenc'd throughout all Greece, & so famous for its integrity, that the Gods are said to have respected its decisions, had no longer any authority. The people judged of every thing in the last resort; but their resolutions were not fix'd

& steady, because the multitude is always capricious and inconstant. The smallest umbrages heightned the presumption; provok'd the folly, & arm'd the fury of a multitude corrupted by an excessive liberty.

Athens continu'd thus a long time under an impossibility of growing more considerable; happy, in being able to preserve itself from total destruction, amidst dissentions which rent it in pieces. Such was the situation of my country when I undertook to redress its calamities.

In my first years I had given myself over to luxury, intemperance, & all the passions of youth, & was cur'd of them only by the love of science, for which the Gods had given me a taste from my infancy. I

s Plut, life of Solon.

ptorque la multitud es desigual é inconstante. Todo irritaba á los presumidos: todo sublevava los imprudentes: todo armaba á los furiosos corrompidos por una excesiva libertad.

John M. W. Carlotte

Estuvo Atenas así mucho tiempo incapaz de extender su dominacion, muy dichosa en conservarse en medio de las disensiones que la despedazaban. En esta situacion hallé á mi patria quando emprendí el remedio de sus males.

En mi juventud me dexé llevar del luxo, de la destemplanza y de todas las pasiones de aquella edad; de que solo curé con el amor de las ciencias: habíanme dado los Dioses inclinacion á ellas desde mi infancia. Apli-

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x Péase & Plusarco étas de Teloni...

quéme al estudio de la moral y de la política; y estos conocimientos tuviéron para mí hechizos, que me hiciéron disgustar bien presto de una desreglada vida.

Habiéndose disipado la embriaguez de las pasiones por la seriedad y madurez de la reflexíon, ví con dolor el triste estado de mi patria: formé el designio de socorrerla, y comuniqué mi intento á Pisistrato, que se habia reconocido como yo de los distraimientos de la juventud.

Vos veis (le dixe) las desgracias que nos amenazan. Una desordenada licencia ha ocupado el lugar de la verdadera libertad: vos descendeis de Cecrope, yo de Codro: nosotros tendriamos mas derecho que los otros para pretender reynar; pero guardémonos bien de aspirar á tal. Esto seria hacer un peligroso cambio de pasiones,

apply'd myself to the study of morality. & politicks, in which I found charm, which so on gave me a disgust for a loose & disorderly life.

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The intoxication of my passions being dissipated by serious reflections, Lebeled with concern, the sad condition of my country. I form'd a design of providing a remedy, & communicated my scheme to Risistratus, who was likewise come off from the follies of youth;

You see, said I to him, the miseries which threaten us. An unbounded licentiousness has taken the place of true liberty. You are descended from Gecrops, & I from Codrus. We have those right to pretend to the royal power than any other, but let us take care not to aspire to it. It would be a dangerous exchange of passions, to leave our sensuality, which much only ourselves, & follow ambition, which might be the ruin of our country. Lee us endeavour to be serviceable to its without attempting to bring it under our dominion.

An occasion sood offered to facilal litate my projects, the Athenians chose meto be chief of an expedition against the Megarians; in order to recover from thesh the risland of Salamis; It embark'd with five hundred men made de a descent upon the island, took the citys; & drove away the endmy. They still insisted out that justice of their platentions; & chose the happy demonians to be judges of it. I pleased my doubter because, less gained it.

Having by the required great credit; the Adhenians press'd me to accept of the royalty; but I refue to it; the post of the royalty;

abandonar la voncupiscencià que solo nos hace daño á nosotros mismos, para seguir la ambicion que podria arruinar la patria: procuremos servirla sin que-ver dominarla.

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Bien presto se presento una ocasion para facilitar mis proyectos. Los Atenienses me eligiéron por xefe de una expedicion contra los Megarienses que se habian apoderado de la isla de Salamina. Hice armar quinientes hombres: desembarque en la isla, comé la siudad, y eché à los enemigos. Ellos se obstináron en sostener sus derechos, y tuviéron recurso á los Lacedemonios que tomáron por jueces: yo pleyteé la causu comun, y gante el pleyto.

Habiendo adquirido por este medio crédito entra mix ciudadanos, me instánon á que aseptase el reynar; pevo yo le rehuses sontentime con la digni67 dad de Archônte, y me apliqué á remediar los males públicos.

El primer orígen de estos males venia de los excesos de la autoridad popular. La monarquía moderada por un senado es la forma del gobierno primitivo de todas las naciones sabias. Hubiera querido imitar á Licurgo estableciéndola; pero conocia demasiado el natural de mis ojudadanos para emprenderlo. Sabia que si se dexaban despojar por un momento del poder soberano, volverian bien presto á recupérarle á toda fuerza. Contentéme, pues de moderar el excesivo poder del pueblo.

Comprehendi que mingun estado puede subsistir sin subordinacion distribuí el pueblo en quatro clases: escon gí cien hombres de cada clase, que uni al consejo del Areopago: manifesté á

Something the state of the stat

blick evils in quality of Archon.

Commence of the Commence of th The first source of all those evils. was the excessive power of the people. Monarchical authority moderated by a senate, was the primitive form of government in all wise nations. I would willingly have imitar ted Lycurgus in the establishment of it, but was too well acquainted with the natural temper of my country men; to undertake it. I knew that if they suffered themselves to be stripped of the sovereign power, they would soon take it back again by open viollence. I therefore contented miself with setting bounds to their powering ... I was throughly sensible, that no. state can subsist without subordinariona I distributed the people into four claises, & chose an livindred imensour of each class, whom I added sto the

council of Accopagus. I shewed these chiefs, that sovereign authority, of what kindsoever, is a necessary evil. for preventing greater evils; & that it ought only to be employed to destrain mens passions. I represented to the people the calamities they had suffer rd by giving themselves up to their own forth. By this means, I dispos'd the one is to command with moderation you the others to obey with reathe said was in I kas with a leanth of in Againsed those to be punished soverely, who taughtouthat all men aris born equal, chairmerit and ought to tegulatelranks; & that the greatesomei rit aynan can'have is witci I made them sensible of the fatel consequences of such false maximis in stiple a represent au al como el detorchembarcharrelie Inatrie cal equality imhichethose men, talk'd of ; is ta beliame large from deck tupon the

estos xefes que la autoridad suprema; de qualquier especie que sea, es un mal necesario para evitar mayores males; y que no se debe emplear sino es para reprimir las pasiones de los hombres. Representents que blas desdichas que habia sufrido con abandonarse discus apropios funores por esta imedia dispusa á los unos para madameron moderación, y alos otros á phedeceivos dosilidade como dosilidade con moderación.

Hice castigar severamente à los que enseñadan que todos los hombres nascian iguales, que chimérito solo debe ma glar lass gerarquias, y que al michor mérito as el ingenio. Hice sonocen los fue uestos efectos rela estas fulsas una ximasia con la michal estas fulsas una comercia fandado en las fabeis las poésicas de los companeros de Cad-

and said to him: Yet after all, methinks, merit is what ought to make the distinction among men. Wit is the lowest sort of merit, because it is always dangerous when alone; but wisdom, virtue, and valour, give a natural right to govern. He alone ought to command others, who has most wisdom to discover what is just most virtue to adhere to it, & most courage to put it in execution. Merit reply'd Solon, essentially

distinguishes men, & ought solely to determine ranks; but ignorance & passions often hinder us from discerning it: selflove makes each man attribute it to himself. The most deserving are the most modest, & never seeks to rule. Besides, that which appears virtue; is sometimes nothing but a deceitful mask.

Disputes, discord, and illusion,

le dixo: A mí me parece que el mérito solo distingue los hombres. El ingenio es el menor de todos los méritos, porque siempre es peligroso quando está solo; pero la sabiduria, la virtud y el valor dan el derecho natural de gobernar. Solo aquel debe mandar á los otros que tiene mas sabiduria para descubrir lo que es justo, mas virtud para seguirlo, y mas esfuerzo para hacerlo executar.

El mérito, volvió á decir Solon, distingue esencialmente los hombres: él debia solo decidir de las clases: pero la ignorancia y las pasiones de ordinario nos embarazan conocerlo: el amor propio hace que cada uno se le atribuya: los que tienen el mayor son siempre modestos, y no buscan el dominar. En fin, lo que parece virtud no es algunas veces sino una máscara engañadora.

Las disputas, las discordias, las.

ilusiones serian eternas, si no hubiese otro medio mas fixo y menos equívoco para reglar las clases que el mérito solo.

En las pequeñas repúblicas estas clases se reglan por eleccion: en las grandes monarquías por el nacimiento. Yo veo que es un mal conceder las dignidades á aquellos que no tienen ningun verdadero mérito; pero tambien es un mal necesario, y esta necesidad es el origen casi de todos los establecimientos políticos: ved la diferencia entre el derecho natural y el derecho civil. El uno es siempre conforme á la mas perfecta justicia: el otro de ordinario injusto por los efectos que resultan, no obstante se hace inevitable para prevenir la confusion y el desórden.

Las clases y las dignidades no son sino las sombras de la verdadera grandeza: el respeto exterior y los obsewould be endless, if there was not some rule more fix'd, certain, & palpable, than merit alone, whereby to regulate ranks & degrees.

These ranks are regulated in small republicks by election, & in great monarchies by birth. I confess it is an evil to grant dignities where there is no real merit, but it is an evil which is necessary, to prevent greater. And this is the source of almost all political establishments, and makes the difference between natural & civil right. The one is always conformable to the most perfect justice; the other is often unjust in the consequences, but is necessary to prevent confusion & disorder.

Ranks and dignities are but the shadows of real grandeur; the external respect & homage, which is paid

of that esteem which belongs to virtue alone. Is it not an instance of great wisdom in the first law-givers, to have preserv'd order in society by establishing such regulations, that those who have only the shadow of virtue, are satisfied with the shadow of esteem?

I understand you, said Cyrus, sovereignty & ranks are necessary evils to keep the passions within bounds. The lower sort should be content with meriting real esteem, by their simple & modest virtue, and the great should be persuaded that nothing but outward homage will be paid them, unless they have true merit. By this means, the one will not be dejected with their low condition, nor the other pride themselves too much in quios que les rinden no son tampoco otra cosa sino las sombras de esta estimacion, que no pertenece sino solo á la virtud. ¿No es una gran sabiduria en los primeros legisladores haber conservado el órden de la sociedad establetiendo leyes, por las quales aquellos que solo tienen la sombra de las virtudes se contenten con la sombra de la estimacion?

Ya os entiendo, dixo Ciro: la soberanía y las clases son males necesarios
para contener las pasiones. Los pequeños deben contentarse con merecer la estimacion interior de los hombres por su
virtud sincera y modesta, y los grandes deben persuadirse que no se les concederán las veneraciones exteriores á
menos que no tengan el mérito verdadero. Por este medio los unos no se
desazonarán de su baxeza, y los otros
no se envanecerán con su grandeza. Los

hombres estarán en la inteligencia de que son necesarios los Reyes, y los Reyes no olvidarán que son hombres: cada uno se mantendrá en su lugar, y el orden de la sociedad no será perturbado. Yo comprehendo lo bueno de este principio: estoy impaciente por saber las otras leyes vuestras.

El segundo origen, dixo Solon, de todos los males de Atenas era la excesiva
riqueza de los unos, y la extrema pobreza de los otros. Esta desigualdad
espantosa en un gobierno popular causaba eternas discordias. Para remediar
estos desórdenes yo no podia establecer,
como han hecho en Esparta, la comunidad de los bienes. El genio de los.
Atenienses, que los lleva al fausto y
los placeres, no hubiera jamas sufrido
esta desigualdad. Para disminuir nuestros males hice absolver las deudas públicas: empecé por perdonar todas las.

their grandeur. Men will be sensible that Kings are necessary; & Kings will not forget that they are men. Each man will keep himself within his own sphere, & the norder of society will not be distribled. I see clearly the beauty of this principle, & am very desirous to know your other laws.

The second source of the miseries of Athens, said Solon, was the excessive riches of some, and the extreme poverty of others. This terrible inequality in a popular government, occasion'd eternal discords. I durst not attempt to remedy this, by establishing a community of goods as at Sparta; the genius of the Athenians, which carries them to luxury and pleasures, would never have suffered such an equality. But in order to diminish our evils, I abolished all the publick debts, I began by remitting

those which were the to me; I end franchis'd all my slaves; & forbid any one for the future, to pledge his liberaty for what he borrow'd.

I never tasted so much pleasure, as in relieving the miserable. I retained enough for my own person, & was therefore rich; but I esteem'd myself poor, because I had not enough to distribute to all the unfortunate I inculcated at Athens this useful maxim, that all the members of the same common-wealth ought to feel & compassionate the miseries of one another, as parts of the same body.

The third source of our calamities was the multiplicity of laws, which is as evident a token of the corruption of a state, as a diversity of medicines is of the distempers of bodies.

Here again I could not imitate. Lycurgus. Community of goods &.

sumas que me debian: di libertad à mis esclavos, y no quise se les permitiese mas pedir prestado empeñando su libertad.

Jamas he sentido tanto placer como en dar alivio á los miserables: yo
aun era rico; pero me hallé pobre porque no tenia que distribuir á los desdichados. Establecí en Atenas esta
grande máxima, que los ciudadanos de
una misma república deben sentir y lastimarse los unos de los males de los
otros como miembros de un cuerpo
mismo.

El tercer orígen de nuestros males era la multitud de leyes: seña tan evidente de la corrupcion de un estado, como la diversidad de remedios lo es de las enfermedades del cuerpo.

Tambien en esto no pude imitar á Licurgo. La comunidad de bienes é

75 igualdad de los ciudadanos habian hecho inutil en Esparta esta multitud de leyes y formas, que son absoluțamente necesarias por todo en donde se halla la desigualdad de clases y de bienes. Contentême con desechar todas las leyes que no servian sino á exercitar el genio sutil de los sofisticos y la ciencia. de los jurisconsultos: solo reservé un pequeño número sinceras, cortas y claras: por este medio evité las trampas. legales, monstruo inventado por la vana. sutileza de los hombres para anonadar la justicia. Fixé tiempo para fenecer los pleytos, y ordené castigos ignominiosos para los jueces que los dilatasen mas allá del término. En fin aboté las demasiado severas leyes de Dracon, que castigaban igualmente con muerte: las mas ligeras faltas y los mas grandes crimenes: proporcioné los castigos á las, faltas.

an equality of all the members of a republick, render useless a great many laws & forms, which are absolutely necessary, where there is an inequality of ranks of property. I contented my self with abolishing all those laws, wich serv'd only to exercise the subtile genius of the sophists, & the skill of the lawyers; reserving only a small number of such as were simple, short, and clear. By this means I avoided contentious chicane, that monster, produc'd by the idle subtlety of men, to elude justice. I fix'd certain terms for the final determination of lawsuits, & ordain'd severe and disgraceful punishments for the magistrates, who should lengthen them beyond the bounds prescrib'd. Lastly, I abohish'd the too severe laws of Draco. which punish'd the smallest failing, & the greatest crime, equally with

death, & I proportion'd the punishment to the offences.

The fourth source of our evils, was the bad education of children. None but superficial qualities, such as wit, lively, imagination, & soft politeness, were cultivated in young persons. Truth, reason, noble sentitiments, & solid virtues, were neglected. The value of men & of all things, was rated by appearances, & not by reality. The Athenians were serious about trifles, & look'd upon solid matters as too abstracted.

In order to remedy these disorders, I ordain'd that the council of Areopagus should take care of the education of children. I would not have them educated in such ignorance, as the Spartans, nor confin'd, as before, to the study of eloquence, poetry, & those sciences, which serve

El quarto orígen de nuestros males era la mala educacion de los niños. No se cultivaban en los jóvenes sino. las calidades superficiales, el buen ingenio, la brillante imaginacion y la pulidez afeminada. Se descuidaban en elcorazon, en la razon, en los sentimientos y sólidas virtudes. Poníase aprecioen los hombres y en las cosas segun las apariencias, y no por la realidad. Mirábase lo frívolo seriamente, y las cosas sólidas como muy en abstracto.

Para enmendar estos abusos ordenéal Areopago vigilase en la educacion de los niños: yo no queria fuesen criados en la ignorancia como los Espartanos, ni que se ciñesen como antes á enseñarles la eloquencia, la poesía y las ciencias que solo sirven de adornar la imaginacion. Quise que se les aplicase.

á todos los conocimientos que fortifican la razon, y que acostumbran el ingenio á la atencion, á la penetracion y á la rectitud; la proporcion de los números, el cálculo de los movimientos celestes, la estructura del universo, la gran ciencia de subir hasta los principios, descender á las consequencias, y correr el velo al encadenamiento de las verdades.

Estas ciencias especulativas, no obstante, solo sirven de exercer y formar el espíritu en la tierna juventud. En una edad mas madura los Atenienses estudian las leyes, la política y la historia para conocer las revoluciones de los imperios, las razones de sus decadencias; en una palabra, se instruyen en todo lo que puede contribuir al co-

only to adora the imagination. I would have them apply their thoughts to all those kinds of knowledge which help to fortify reason, to habituate the mind to attention, & to acquire penetration of judgment: the proportions of numbers, the calculation of the celestial motions, the structure of the universe; the great art of knowing how to mount up to first principles, to descend to consequences, & to discover the whole series of truths, with their dependance upon one another.

These speculative sciences nevertheless serve only to exercise & cultivate the mind, in the time of youth. The Athenians in a riper age, applythemselves to the study of the law, policy, & history, to learn the revolutions of empires, the causes of their rise, & the occasions of their fall; in a word, to every thing which may contribute to the knowledge of man, & of men.<sup>2</sup>.

The fifth & last source of our evils, was an immoderate fondness for pleasures. I knew that the genius of the Atherians required amusements and publick shews. I was sensible that I could not subdue those republican & untractable souls, but by making use of their inclination towards pleasure, to captivate & instruct them.

In the publick shews, I caused to be represented the fatal consequences of their disution, & of all the vices prejudicial to society. By this means, multitudes of men assembled, were induced to spend whole hours in hearing lessons of a sublime morality. They would have been disgusted with

a Pisistratus establish'd a kind of academy to cultivate those sciences, & form'd a noble library which contained a curious collection of the best poets, philosophers, & historians.

nooimiento del hombre y de los hombres 2.

El quinto y último orígen de nuestros males era el desenfrenado gusto á los placeres: yo sabia que el genio de los Atenienses pedia diversiones y espectáculos. Comprehendia que no era posible dominar aquellas almas republicanas é indóciles sino sirviéndome de su inclinacion al placer, á fin de cautivarlas é instruirlas.

Híceles representar en los espectáculos los funestos efectos de su desunion y de todos los vicios enemigos de la soviedad. Los hombres juntos en un mismo hugar pasaban así horas enteras oyendo un subtime moral: se hubieran enfadado de preceptos y máximas: era necesario ilustrarlos, reunirlos y corre-

<sup>2</sup> Pisistrato estableció una especie de academia para cultivar todas estas ciencias, y formé una biblioteca magnifica que contenia una recoleccion de todos los anti-quos poetas, filósofos é bistoriadores.

79 girlos baxo el pretexto de intretenerlos: tales eran mis leyes.

Bien veo, dixo Ciro, que vos habeis consultado mas la naturaleza que Licurgo; ¿pero no le habeis concedido mucho á la fragilidad humana? En una repúbsica que siempre ha amado la delicia, me parece peligroso querer unir los hombres por medio del gusto de los placeres.

Yo no podia, replicó Solon, mudar la naturaleza de mis ciudadanos. Mis leyes no son perfectas; pero son las mejores que pueden soportar. Licurgo habló en sus Espartanos un genio propio á todas las vintudes hereyeas: yo hallé en los Atenienses una inclinacion á todos los vicios que hacen afeminados. Me atrevo á decir que las leyes de Espar-

dry precepts & maxims, & there was no way to instruct, unite, & correct them, but under pretence of amusing them.

I see very well, said Cyrus, that you have consulted nature more than Lycurgus has done. But on the other hand, have you not been too indulgent to human weakness? It seems dangerous in a republick, which has always been inclin'd to voluptuousness, to endeavour the uniting men by their taste for pleasures.

I could not, reply'd Solon, change the nature of my countrymen; my laws are not perfect, but are the best which they could bear. Lycurgus found in his Spartans; a genius apt for all heroick virtues; I found, in the Athenians, a bent towards all the vices which make men effeminate. I will venture to say; that the laws of TOMO II.

Sparta, by carrying the virtues to an extreme, transform them into faults. My laws, on the contrary, tend to render even the weaknesses of men useful to society. This is all that policy can do: it does not change mens hearts: it only makes the best advantage of their passions.

I thought, continu'd Solon, to have prevented, or remedied, the greatest part of our evils, by the establishment of these laws; but the restlessness of a people accustom'd to licentiousness, occasion'd me daily vexations. Some blam'd my regulations; others pretended not to understand them: some were for making additions to them; others for retrenching some of them. I perceiv'd then how useless the most excellent laws are, without a fix'd & stable authority, to put them in execution. How

ta por sobrado rígidas á favor de las virtudes las transforman en defectos: mis leyes, al contrario, miran á hacer las mismas fragilidades útiles á la sociedad. Esto es quanto puede hacer la política: ella no muda los corazones, solo hace que las pasiones se vuelvan provechosas.

Yo crei, continuó Solon, haber prevenido y curado la mayor parte de nuestros males con el establecimiento de estas teyes; pero la inquietud de un pueblo acostumbrado á ser licencioso me causaba todos los días extremas impertinencias. Los unos decian mal de mis reglamentos: los otros fingian no entenderlos: algunos querian añadir: otros minorar. Conocí entonces lo iníutil de las mas excelentes leyes, quando no hay una autoridad fixa y estable para su execucion. ¡Qué infeliz es la suerte de los mortales! Evitando los espantosos

males del gobierno popular, se corre el riesgo de caer en la esclavitud: huyendo los inconvenientes de un reynado, se exponen poco á poco á un gobierno sin cabeza. Por todas partes el político camino está rodeado de precipicios. Yo ví que aun no habia hecho nada. Fuí á buscar á Pisistrato, y le dixe:

Vos veis todo lo que he emprendido para aliviar los males del estado. Todos mis remedios son inútiles, porque no hay médico que los aplique. Este pueblo, impaciente con el yugo, teme el imperio de la misma razon: la autoridad de las leyes le subleva: cada uno quiere reformarlas á su modo. Yo me voy á ausentar de la patria por diez años: así evitaré los embarazos á que estoy expuesto todos los dias de debili-

unhappy is the lot of mortals! By endeavouring to avoid the terrible evils of popular government, they run a risque of falling into slavery: by flying the inconveniences of regal power, they become expos'd, by degrees, to anarchy. The path of just policy is border'd on both sides with precipices. I sigh'd withing myself; I saw, that as yet I had done nothing, & finding Pisistratus, I said to him:

You see all that I have done, in order to cure the distempers of the state. My remedies are all useless, for want of a physician to apply them. This people is so impatient under a yoke, that they dread the authority of laws, & even the empire of reason itself. Every one would reform them after his own fashion. It am going to absent myself from my country for ten years. I shall avoid, by that means

the perplexity & trouble to which I am daily expos'd, of adding to, multiplying, & spoiling the simplicity of my laws. Endeavour to accustom the Athenians to them in my absence, & suffer no alteration in them. I have refus'd to accept the regal dignity which has been offer'd me. A true legislator ought to be desinterested. But for you, Pisistratus, your military virtues qualify you for subduing mens passions, & your natural humanity will hinder you, from abusing your authority. Make the Athenians subject, without making them slaves, & restrain their licentiousness without taking away their liberty. Avoid the title of King, & content yourself with that of Archon. " Having taken this resolution, I travell'd into Egypt and Asia. Pisistratus, in my absence ascended the throne, notwithstanding the aversion

sar la sinceridad de mis leyes multiplicándolas y añadiéndolas. Procurad durante mi ausencia de acostumbrar á ellas á los Atenienses: no sufrais mudanza alguna. Yo no he querido aceptar el Reyno que se me ofreció: debe un verdadero legislador ser desinteresado; pero á vos, Pisistrato, vuestras virtudes militares os hacen propio á mandar los hombres, y lo dulce de vuestro natural no os dexará abusar de vuestra autoridad. Haced á los Atenienses sometidos sin ser esclavos, y reprimidles lo licensioso sin quitarles la libertad. Huid el nombre de Rey, y contentaos con el de Archônte.

Despues de haber tomado esta resolucion, partí luego, f fuí á viagear en Egipto y Asia. Durante mi ausencia Pisistrato subió al trono á pesar

de la aversion que tenian los Atenien. ses al rexnar. Su habilidad y su esfuerzo le eleváron: su dulzura y modera-. cion le mantienen en el trono. No se. distingue de sus ciudadanos sino por una exâcta sumision á las leyes: tiene. una vida sencilla y sin fausto. Ade-. mas, siendo descendiente de Cecrope, los Atenienses le respetan porque no se. ha vuelto á tomar la autoridad de sus. ascendientes sino por el bien de la patria. Por lo que á mí toca vivo solitario sin merclarme en el gobierno: conténtome con presidir el Areopago, y con explicar mis leyes quando se suscita alguna disputa. 🗀 🗀

El Príncipe de Persia comprehendió por el discurso de Solon los inconvenientes de un gobierno popular, y conoció que el despotismo de la multitud es aun mas insoportable que la abso-

of the Athenians to regal power. His, address & his courage rais'd him to it, and his mildness and moderation maintain him in it. He distinguishes himself from his countrymen, chiefly by an exact submission to the laws :: & ho leads a simple life, without affecting pomp. Besides, the Athenians respects him, as he is descended from Cecropso and has only resum'd the authority of his ancestors, for the good of his count try. As for me, I spend my days here in solitaide ... without meddling with the government. I content myself with presiding in the senate of Areopagus, and explaining my laws, when any dispute erises about them.

The Prince of Persia saw clearly, by the discourse of Solon, the inconveniendies of a popular government, & that despotic powerin a multitude is more insupportable, than absolute

authority in a single person.

Oyrus being instructed in the laws of Solon, and the government of the Athenians, apply'd himself afterwards to learn their military strength. It consisted chiefly in their fleets. Pisistratus conducted him to Phalerus, a maritime town, situated at the mouth of Ilissus. This was the ordinary place of retreat for the Athenian ships; for the famous port Pyreus was made afterwards by Themistocles.

They went down the river, accompany'd by Araspes, & several Athenians, in a bark made on purpose. While delightful musick charm'd the ear, & regulated the motion of the oars, Pisistratus discours'd with the Prince, of the strength of the Athenian fleet; the schemes he was laying to augment it; the advantages which might be drawn from it, for

tata autoridad de uno solo.

Ciro, instruido de las leges de Solon y del gobierno de los Atenienses, se aplico despues á conocer sus fuerzas militares: ellas consistian principalmente en sus flotas: Conduxo Pisistrato á Ciro á Falare, ciudad marítima, situada á la embocadura del Iliso, que era la ordinaria retirada de los baxeles Atenienses. El famoso puerto de Pireo fue fabricado despues por Temístocles:

Baxáron el rio en una embarcacion hecha á proposito, acompañados de Asaspes y de muchos senadmes. En tanto que una dehiciosa música encantaba los oidos, y reglaba la maniobra de los remeros. Pisistrato iba refiriendo at Príncipe las fuerzas navales de los Atenienses, los proyectos que premedicaba para aumentarlas, las ventajas que se podian sacan para la se-

guridad de la Grecia contra las invasiones extrangeras; y en fin la utilidad del comercio por la marina.

Hasta aqui, dixo, los Atenienses mas han ruidado de enriquecerse que á dilatarse: esto es lo que ha sido el origen de nuestro fausto, de nuestra libertad, y de nuestras discordias populares. En todo parage en que los ciudadanos no hacen el comercio sino para aumentar sus tesoros, el estado no es ya una república, sino una sociedad de mercaderes, que no tiene otra union que la ansia de enriquecerso ya no cuidan del amor generoso de la patria: creen poder renunciarla quando el bien general es contrario á sus particulares intereses.

He procurado remediar estos inconvenientes: nuestros baxeles subsisten durante la paz por medio del tráfico, y en la guerra sirven para defender la the security of Greece, against foreign invasions; & lastly, of the usefulness of commerce with regard to naval force.

Hitherto, said he, the Athenians have apply'd themselves rather to be rich than great; & this has been the source of our luxury, licentiousness, & popular discords. Where ever a people carry on commerce only to increase their wealth, the state is no longer a republick, but a society of merchants, who have no other bond of union, but the desire of gain, the generous love of their country is no longer thought of, when the publick good interferes with their private interest.

I have endeavour'd to prevent these mischiefs. Mariners are bred up in our merchant ships, who are always in a readiness to man our fleets. These vessels subsist by their trade in time of peace, & are of service in defending the country, in time of war. By this means, commerce contributes, not only to enrich the subject; but to augment the strength of the state. The publick good agrees with the interest of each private subject, & trade does not in the least diminish military virtue.

In this manner Pisistratus entertain'd Cyrus, till they arriv'd at Phalerus. This port was in form of a crescent; great chains went from one side to the other, as a barrier for the ships, while several towers, a certain distances, serv'd to defend the mole.

Pisistratus had prepar'd a sea fight. The vessels are already rang'd in order, a forest of masts forms on one side three lines of a vast length, while an opposite fleet, in figure of a half patria. Por este medio el comercio contribuye no solo á enriquecer los ciudadanos, sino tambien á aumentar las fuerzas del estado. Esto no disminuye las virtudes militares, y el bien público se concuerda con el de cada particular.

Así hablaba Pisistrato á Ciro quando llegáron á Falare: su puerto se extendia en forma de media luna: asravesábanle gruesas cadenas para servir de barrera á los baxeles: habia de distancia en distancia machas torres que hacian la seguridad del muelle.

Pisistrato habia hecho prevenir un combate naval. Los baxeles se ponen en fila: una floresta de mástiles forma de una parte tres hileras á perder de vista, en tanto que una tripli-

cada flota encorvándose en media luna, eleva sobre las ondas una opuesta floresta. Los soldados pesadamente armados estaban puestos sobre los puentes: los arqueros y honderos ocupaban la proa y la popa.

Continuáron este espectáculo por muchas horas, para mostrar al Príncipe toda la diferencia de maniobrar de los baxeles durante un combate naval. Así que se feneció, Ciro baxó al puerto, para ver la construccion de los navíos, y para instruirse de los nombres y usos de cada una de sus diferentes partes.

Por la mañana subió con Pisistrato en un soberbio carro: volviéron juntos á Atenas por un llano terraplen formado á lo largo de la orilla del rio Iliso. Durante el camino el Príncipe de Persia rogó al Rey de Ateuas le contase por menudo las diferenmoon, presents an opposite forest upon the water. The heavy arm'd soldiers are plac'd upon the decks, the bowmen & slingers at the prow & poop.

The combat lasted some hours, to let the Prince see all the different ways of working a ship in a sea-fight. As soon as it was over,. Cyrus went down to the port, to consider the structure of the vessels, & to learn the names & uses of all their several parts.

The next day, Cyrus return'd with Pisistratus, in a magnificent chariot, by a terrass which ran along the banks of the river Ilissus. In the way, he desir'd the King of Athens to give him a more particular account, than he had done at first, of the varomo II.

rious revolutions which had happen'd under his reign. Pisistratus satisfy'd his curiosity in the following manner.

<sup>3</sup> You know that when I first form'd the design of making my self King, the state was rent in pieces by opposite factions. Megacles was the head of one party, & Lycurgus led the other.

Solon put an end to our divisions by his wise laws, & went soon after into Asia. In his absence, I gain'd the hearts of the people, & by artifice & address, obtain'd guards for my person. I made my self master of the fortress, & was proclaim'd King.

In order to engage more throughly the good will of the people. I slighted all alliance with the Princes of

<sup>3</sup> This story is founded upon what is said in Herototus b. I.

tes revoluciones que habian sucedido en el tiempo de su reynado; y Pisistrato satisfizo así su curiosidad.

Vos sabeis que dos facciones destrozaban el estado quando subí al trono. Licurgo y Megacles eran sus xefes.

Solon apaciguó nuestras discordias con la sabiduria de sus leyes, y en breve partió al Asia. Durante su ausencia procuré ganar el corazon de los Atenienses: conseguí con mis artificiós, y habilidad guardias para mi persona: señoreéme de su fortaleza, y me hice proclamar Rey.

Para conciliarme mas y mas la amistad del pueblo menosprecié la alianza de todos los Príncipes de la

<sup>3</sup> Toda esta bistoria se funda en la relacion de Herodoto lib. 1.

Grecia, y me desposé con Fia, hija de un rico Ateniense de la tribu Pernea. El amor se conformaba con la política: Fia unia á una beldad maravillosa todas las calidades dignas del trono, y todas las virtudes de una alma noble; yo la habia amado desde mi tierna juventud; pero la ambicion me habia distraido de este amor.

Despues de haber gobernado pacíficamente algunos años, la inconstancia
de los Atenienses se manifestó de nuevo. Licurgo excitó las murmuraciones
de los nobles y del pueblo contra mí,
baxo el pretexto de que agotaba los tesoros del estado para mantener flotas
inútiles: hizo correr con arte que yo no
hacia aumentar las fuerzas navales
sino para hacerme dueño de la Grecia,
y para destruir despues la libertad de
los Atenienses: urdió una conjuracion
secreta contra mi vida: comunicó sus

Greece, & marry'd Phya daughter of a rich Athenian, of the Peanean tribe. Love was in concert which policy: besides her surprizing beauty, she had all the qualities worthy of a throne, & all the virtues of a noble soul. I had lov'd her in my youth; but ambition had diverted my passion.

I govern'd in peace for some years; but at length the inconstancy of the Athenians shew'd itself anew. Lycurgus rais'd a murmuring among the people against me, under pretence that I had exhausted the publick treasury, to maintain useless fleets. He artfully spread it abroad, that my design in augmenting our naval strength, was to make myself master of Greece, & then to invade the liberty of the Athenians; & he laid a plot to take away my life. He communicated his

design to Megacles, who abhorr'd the treason, & gave me notice of it.

I took all possible precautions to avoid falling a victim to the jealousy of Lycurgus. Yet he found means to cause an insurrection, & the fury of the people rose to such a height, that they set fire to my palace in the night. I ran to the appartment of Phya, but it was already consumed by the flames, & I had but just time enough to get away with my son Hippias. I escap'd in the dark, & fled to the island of Salamis, where I conceal'd myself for two whole years. I doubted not but that Phya had perish'd in the flames: & how great soever my ambition was, her death affected me infinitely more than the loss of my crown.

In the mean while Megacles became jealous of Lycurgus, & their diffedesignios á Megacles, que le causáron horror, y me los hizo advertir.

Tomé todas las precauciones necesarias para no ser víctima de los zelos de Licurgo; pero hallo el modo de sublevar el pueblo, cuyo furor llegó hasta poner fuego á mi palacio por la noche. Corrí al aposento de Fia, que ya estaba consumido de las llamas: no tuve mas tiempo que el de salvarme con mi hijo Hipias. Retiréme con la obscuridad, y huí á la isla de Salamina, en la que estuve dos años enteros oculto, Creia que Fia habia perecido en el incendio; y por mas violenta que era mi ambicion, no sentí menos la muerte de mi esposa que la pérdida de mi corona.

Durante mi destierro el odio de Megacles se encendió contra Licurgo, y la ciudad fue de nuevas discordias inundada. Hice instruir á Megacles de mi suerte y mi retiro: él me hizo proponer volviese á Atenas, y me ofreció su hija en matrimonio.

Para empeñar á los Atenienses à que favoreciesen nuestros proyectos tuvimos recurso á la religion: ganamos los Sacerdotes de Minerva, y yo dexé la isla de Salamina. Megacles me encontró en un templo que estaba á algunos estadios de Atenas: él venia acompañado de muchos senadores y de una multitud del pueblo. Ofreciéronse sacrificios, consultáronse las entrañas de las víctimas: el Pontífice declaró en nombre de la Diosa, que su ciudad no podia ser feliz, sino restableciéndome; y yo fuí coronado solemnemente.

rences threw the city again into the utmost confusion. I gave Megacles notice of my escape, my loss of Phya, & the place of my retreat. He sent a proposal to me to return to Athens, and offer'd me his daugther in marriage.

In order to engage the Athenians to come into our measures, we had recourse to religion, & corrupted the Priests of Minerva. I left the island of Salamis; but before I enter'd Athens, I stopt at a temple, some furlongs from the city. There I found Megacles, who waited for me, with divers senators, & a crowd of people. Sacrifices were offer'd, and the entrails of the victims examin'd, upon which the High-Priest declared in the name of the Goddess, that her city could not be happy but by restoring me; where upon I was crown'd with solemnity.

The better to impose upon the people. Megacles chose out from among the young Priestesses, her who was of the most majestick stature. She was arm'd like the daughter of Jupiter, the dreadful egis was upon her breast, and she held in her hand a shining lance; but her face was veil'd. I seated myself with her in a triumphal chariot, and we were conducted to the city: trumpeters & heralds went before. & cried with a loud voice 4: People of Athens, receive Pisistratus, whom Minerva, resolving to honour above all other mortals. brings back to you by her Priestess.

The gates of the town were immediately open'd, & we went directly tho the fortress, where my marriage was to be celebrated. The Priestess

Para imponer mas al pueblo en mi favor Megacles hizo escoger entre las jóvenes Sacerdotisas la de mas magestuoso talle: hízola armar como la hija de Jupiter: las invencibles armas cubrian su cuerpo: tenia en su mano una brillante lanza, pero su rostro cubria un velo: subí con ella en un carro triunfal, y fuimos conducidos á la ciudad, precedidos de las trompetas y Reyes de armas que decian en alta! voz 4: Pueblos de Atenas, recibid & Pisistrato, que Minerva queriendo honrarle mas que à los otros mortales, os le vuelve á traer por medio de su Sacerdotica.

Abriéron las puertas de la ciudad, y nosotros fuimos á la fortaleza, donde se debian selebrar mis nupcias: la Sacerdotisa descendió del carro, y co-

· # · Herod. lib. I.

giéndome por la mano, me llevó á lo interior del palacio: quando estuvimos solos, se quitó el velo, y yo reconocí que era Fia: juzgad mis embelesos: mi amor y mi ambicion estaban satisfechos y coronados en un mismo dia. Contóme en pocas palabras todo lo que le habia sucedido desde nuestra separacion: de qué modo se habia librado de las llamas, y su retiro al templo de Minerva por la esparcida voz de la certeza de mi muerte.

Megacles, viendo desconcertados sus proyectos con la vuelta de la Reyna, no pensó sino en desposeerme de nuevo. Persuadióse á que habia estado de concierto con Fia para engañarle: hizo correr la voz en Atenas de que yo habia corrompido al Pontífice, y que me habia servido de la religion para engañar al pueblo. Subleváronse segunda

stept down from her chariot, & taking me by the hand, led me into the inner appartment of the palace. As soon as we were alone, she took off her veil, & I perceived that it was Phya. Imagine the transports of my joy. My love & my ambition were both crown'd in one day. She gave me a brief account of her escaping the flames, of the search she had made for me, & of her retiring to the temple of Minerva, upon the report of my undoubted death.

Megacles, seeing all his projects disconcerted, employ'd all means to dispossess me again. He fancied that I had acted in concert with Phya to deceive him by false hopes. He spread a rumour at Athens, that I had corrupted the Pontiff, & had abused religion to impose upon the people. They rose in arms against me a second

time, & besieged the fortress. Phya, seeing the cruel extremities to which I was reduc'd, and apprehending the effect I might feel of the fury of a superstitious & enraged multitude, found means to escape from the fortress, leaving behind her this letter.

It were unjust to deprive the Athenians of a King, like Pisistratus. He alone can preserve our country from ruin. I am determin'd to sacrifice myself to it happiness; & the Goddess inspires me with this resolution, in behalf of her favourite city.

This example of generosity fill'd me with admiration, overwhelm'd me with sorrow, & redoubled my love. Megacles being informed of Phya's flight, suspended the siege, & offer'd me peace, upon condition, that I would divorce the Queen, & marry his daughter. But I resolv'd to vez contra mí, y sitiáron la fortaleza. Fia viendo la cruel extremidad á que estaba reducido, y temiendo por mí el furor de un pueblo supersticioso é irritado, tomó la resolucion de dexarme. Yo no supe su partida sino por esta carta.

Seria injusto privar á los Atenienses de un Rey como Pisistrato: él solo puede salvar á la patria de su ruina. Yo quiero sacrificarme á la dicha de mis ciudadanos; y Minerva me inspira este sacrificio por su favorecida ciudad.

Este exemplo de generosidad me llenó de admiracion, de dolor, y redobló mi terneza. Megacles habiendo sabido la huida de Fia, me hizo ofrecer la paz con condicion de repudiar la Reyna para casarme con su hija; pero yo resolví renunciar antes mi corona que ser traidor á mi amor y mi deber. El sitio volvió à empezar con mas furor: en fin, despues de una larga resistencia fuí precisado á ceder. Dexé el Atica, y me refugié en la Eubea.

Fuí vagando largo tiempo; pero habiendo sido descubierto y perseguido por Megacles, me retiré á la isla de Naxôs. Entré en un templo de Minerva para rendir mi homenage á la protectora de Atenas. Despues de haber fenecido mi oracion, ví sobre el altar una urna que me llevó la atencion: me arrimé, y lei esta inscripcion: Aquí descansan las cenizas de Fia, que amó á Pisistrato y su patria hasta sacrificarse por su dicha.

Este espectáculo triste renovó todas mis penas; no obstante, no podia apartarme de tan funesto lugar: iba incetray my glory & my love. The siege was renewid, with more vigour than ever, & after a long resistance, I was obligid to yield. I left Attica, & made my escape to Eubea.

country, till being discover'd & persecuted by Megacles, Laetir'd into the island of Naxos. I enter'd into the temple of Pallas, situated near the sea coast, to pay my devotions to the protectress of Athens. Just as I had ended my prayer, I perceiv'd an urn upon the altar, & going near it, I read this inscription: Here rest the ashes of Phya, whose love to Pisistratus and her country, made her a willing victim to their happiness.

This mournful spectacle renew'd all my sorrows; yet could I not tear myself away from that fatal place. I

often went to the temple to bewail my misfortunes. It was my only remaining consolation in this lonely condition, in which I suffer'd hunger, thirst, the inclemency of the seasons, & all the hardships of a banish'd man, who has no friend in whom he may confide.

One day, while I was plung'd in the most melancholy reflections, and in a profound silence before the altar, I know not whether in a vision, or a divine dream, but the temple seem'd to shake, & the top of it to open; I beheld Minerva in the air, in the same form as when she came out of the head of Jupiter, & I heard her pronounce these words in a majestick & threatening tone: It is thus the Gods punish those who abuse religion by making it subservient to their ambition. My soul was seized with a sa-

gracias, pues era el solo consuelo que me quedaba en una espantosa soledad, donde sufrí la hambre, la sed, la inclemencia de las estaciones, y todas las miserias de un desterrado que no tiene en quien confiar.

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En tanto que me entregaba á las mas cruetes referitones en un profundo silencio, no se si fut vision o divino sueño, pero la cupula del semplo se estremeció y se abrió ví à Minerva en el 
eyre, así somo en orro riempo salió de 
la cabeza de Jupiter y creí virla estas palabras son tono airado y fiero:
Así castigan los Dioses á los que 
abusan de la religion por lisonjear 
sus deseos ambiciosos. Un horror santo se hizo dueño de mi alma: la presencia de la divinidad me confunde, y 
quita el velo à todos mis vrímenes:

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Mi corazon fue mudado en este instante: conocí el verdadero origen de mis desgracias: detesté la falsa política que se sirve de astecias, de artificios y de la baxa simulacion. Resolví no emplear en lo venidero sino los nobles caminos, justos y magnánimos, y hacer dichosos los Atenienses, si los Dioces se aplacaban, y me permitian volver á subir al trono. En efecto, los Dioces se aplacación, y me libráron de mi destierro.

Hipias mi hijo atrazo á los Aegibos y muchas ciudades de la Grecia á que me socerrieseus. Eut á unirme con

er eg **en b**e de mar de de er d**y** en midske som ke er en emekker de neven ered horson; the presence of the Goddess confounded me, & laid open before my eyes all my crimes; I continu'd a great while without sense or motion.

chang'd; I discern'd the true source of all my misfortunes. I detested that false policy, which makes use of wiles, artifice, and mean dissimulation. I resolv'd to follow other maxims for the future; to employ no methods, but what were noble, just & magnanimous; & to make it my endeavour to render the Athenians happy, in case the Gods should be appeased, & should suffer me to reascend the throne. The Gods were appeared, & delivered me from my exile:

My son Hippias engaged the Argians, & several cities of Greece, to assist me. I went & foil whim in Attica. I first took Marathon; & then advanc'd towards Athens. The Athernians came out of the city to give me battle. I sent some children on horse-back to them, to assure them that I did not come to invade their liberties, but to restore the laus of Solon. This moderation remov'd their fears, they receiv'd me with exclamations of joy; I ascended the throne a third time, & my reign has never since been disturb'd.

While Cyrus staid at Athens, Pisistratus & Solon conducted him often to the publick shews. Magnificent theatres, pompous decorations, & the nice rules, which have been since observ'd, were not then known. Traged was not in that perfection to which it was brought by Sophocles; but it answer'd all the views of policy, for which it was introduc'd.

Il al Atica: tomé luego á Maraton, y me avancé hácia Atenas. Los Atenienses saliéron de la ciudad para combatirme. Hice montar á caballo una tropa de niños para decirles que mi designio no era extinguir su libertad, sino hacer remar las leyes de Solon. Esta moderacion los aseguró: recibiéronme con aclamaciones de júbilo, y volvé á subir tercera vez al trono. Desde este tiempo no tuve mas turbulencia.

Volviendo Ciro á Atenas, Solon y Pisistrato lo conduxéron á los espectáeulos públicos. Aun no se conocian los soberbios teatros, las pomposas decoraciones, ni las reglas ingeniosas que se inventáron despues. La tragedia no estaba en la perfeccion que le da Sofocles; pero correspondia á todas las miras políticas que se tuviéron en su establecimiento.

Los poètas Griegos pintaban ordinariamente en sus obras dramáticas la
tiranía de los Reyes para fortificar
los Atenienses en la oposicion que tenian al reynar; pero Pisistrato hizo
se representase la libertad de Andrómeda. El poeta habia puesto en su
tragedia muchas alabanzas, que siendo tan delicadas podian aplicarse no
solo á Perseo, sino tambien á Gro que
descendia de aquel heroe.

Despues de este espectáculo llevó Solon al jóven Príncipe á su retiro, donde halló una comida mas frugal, pero tan agradable como la que habia tenido en casa de Pisistrato. Durante la comida Ciro rogó al sabio anciano le explicase el designio político, y las principales partes de la tragedia que aun no conocia. Solon, que era poeta, le dixo:

The Greek poets, in their dramatic performances, usually represented the tyranny of Kings, in order to strengthen the aversion which the Athenians had to royalty but Pisistratus ordered the deliverance of Anthromeda to be acted. The poet had scatter'd, throughout his tragedy, several strokes of panegyrick, which were the more delicate, as they might be apply'd, not only to Perseus, but to Cyrus, who was descended from him.

After this entertainment, Solon led the young Prince to Areopagus, to take a repast there; which was more frugal than that at the palace of Pisistratus, but not less agreeable. During the repast, Cyrus desir'd the old sage to explain to him the political design, & principal parts of tragedy, which he did not yer understand. Solon,

who was himself a poet, answer'd.

The theatre is a living picture of the virtues & passions of men. Imitation deceives the mind into a belief, that the objects are really present, & not represented.

You have formerly read our poet Homer; the drama is only an abridgement of epic poetry. The one is an action recited, the other an action represented. The one recounts the successive triumphs of virtue over vice & fortune; the other represents the unforeseen mischiefs caus'd by the passions. The one may abound with the marvellous & supernatural, because it treats of heroick virtues, which the Gods alone inspire; but in the other, where human passions prevail, the natural must be joined with the surprizing, to shew the effects & course of those passions. The heaping wonEl teatro es una pintura viva de las virtudes y de las pasiones humanas. Engañado el entendimiento con la imitación, cree ver los objetos: todo parece presente, y no representado.

Vos. habeis leido en otro tiempo nuestro poeta Homero: no se ha hecho otra cosa que acortar el poema épico para somponer el dramásico: el uno es una accion referida; el otro una accion representada: el uno cuenta el triunfo sucesivo de la virtud sobre los vicios y la fortuna; el otro hace, ver los males inopinados causados per las pasiones. En el uno se puede ser prodigo de lo maravilloso y sobrenatural, porque se trata de las acciones heroycas que solo inspiran los Dioses: en el-otro es menester unie lo que sorprehende á lo sencilla, y mostrar el natural juego de las pasiones humanas. Acumulando maravillas sobre maravillas, se arrebata el intendimiento mas allá de los límites de la naturaleza; pero no se hace otra vosa que excitar la admiracion: pintando al contrario los efectos que las virtudes y los vicios producen fuera y vantro de nosotros, se lleva el hombre á sé mismo, y se interesa al corazon divoirtiendo al entendimiento.

Para llegar al género sublime es monester que el poeta sea filosofo. Las flores, las gracias y las pinturas mas amables no lisonjean sino la imagination: dexam vario nuestro corazon, y nuestro espiritu sin luz. Es menester en todo derramar los sólidos principios, los nobles sentimientos, y los diversos varacteres, para hacer que se conozca la verdad, la virtud y la naturaleza. Debe pintarse al hombre como él es, y como parece en su natural y sus disfraces, á fin de representamal entens

der upon wonder minder beyond the limits of nature, but is only excites admiration. On the contrary, by describing the effects of virtue and vice, both without & within us, man is brought to see & know, himself; the heart is touched, while the mind is diverted.

redicted but by their

Toureachite subline, the poet must be a philosopher. The most beautiful slowers, grates; and paintings; only please the simagination, without satisfying the mind, or interproving other understanding. Solid principles, noble sentiments, & valuious characters must be dispersed throughout; incorder to display to us, truth, wirtue, & nature. Man must be represented as he is, & as he appeare; du his native colours, & under his disguises; that the picture may

resemble the original, in which there is always a contrast of virtues & imperfections. Nevertheless it is necessary to condescend to the weakness of mankind. Too much moralizing disgusts; too much reasoning tires. We must turn maxims into action, convey noble sentiments albuishort hints, & instruct rather by the manners of the hero; than by his discourse.

These are the great rules founded upon human nature, & the springs which must be put in medianto make pleasure serviceable to instruction: I foresee that one day these rules may be improved. Hitherto I have contented myself with making the theatre a school of philosophy for the young Athenians, & useful to their education. It argues an ignorance of human nature, to attempt to lead it

dimiento una pintura conforme al original, donde se ve casi siempre el caprichoso contraste de defectos y virtudes.
Es menester, no obstante, contemporizar la debilidad del entendimiento:
mucha moralidad entristece: mucho razonamiento resfria. Deben volverse las
máximas en accion, mostrar las grandes ideas con solo un tiro, y instruir
mas con las costumbres que se dan á
los heroes, que con sus discursos.

Ved aquí las grandes reglas fundadas sobre la naturaleza del hombre: ved aquí las piezas que es necesario remover para hacer que sirvan los placeres á la instruccion. Yo preveo que algun dia podrán perfeccionarse estas reglas: hasta aquí me he contentado con hacer el teatro una escuela de filosofia para los jovenes Atenienses, y hacer que sirvan los espectáculos á su educacion. Es conocer mal á la humana

naturalexa querer guiarla de una vez, á la sabiduría por la fuerza y severidad. En una juventud viva y ardiente no se puede fixar la atencion del entendimiento, sino divirtiéndola. Esta edad está siempre prevenida contra los preceptos. Es necesario para hacer que guste de ellos disfrazárselos en la forma de placer.

Ciro admiró las grandes miras políticas y morales del poema dramátieo, y conoció al mismo tiempo que las principales reglas de la tragedia no son arbitrarias, sino-que deben sacarse de la naturaleza. Creyó no poder agradecer mejor á Solon sus instrucciones, que manifestando la impresion que habian hecho en él.

Ahora veo, le dixo, que los Egipcios tienen poca razon de menospreciar los Griegos, y sobre todo á vuestros to wisdom at once by constraint & severity. During the sprightliness & heat of youth, there is no fixing the attention of the mind, but by amusing it. This age is always averse to precepts; & it is therefore necessary to disguise them, under the form of pleasure.

Gyrus comprehended by this the great designs, both political & moral, of the theatre; & saw clearly at the same time, that the principal rules of tragedy are not arbitrary, but taken from nature. He thought he could not better shew his thankfulness to Solon for his instructions, than by letting him see the impression they had made upon him.

I now perceive, said he, that the Egyptians are much in the wrong to despise the Greeks, & especially you TOMO II.

Athenians. They look upon your graces, your delicacies, and your ingenious turns, as frivolous thoughts. superfluous ornaments, & pretty toys, which denote a puerility of mind, & a weakness of genius, which cannot rise higher. But I see that you have a finer taste than other nations: that you are well acquainted with human nature; & know how to make pleasures instructive. The people of other countries are only affected with masculine thoughts, violent motions. & bloody catastrophes. It is for want of sensibility that we do not distinguish. like you, the different shades of human thought & passion. We are not acquainted with those soft & sweet pleasures, which arise from theficare sentiments! Series of the series

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TOMO II.

Atenienses: miran ellos vuestras gracias, vuestras delicadezas y vuestras ingeniosidades como frívolos pensamientos, como superfluos ornatos, y como gallardías que siempre muestran la infancia de vuestro entendimiento, y la debilidad de vuestro genio, que no se sabe elevar mas arriba. Veo que vosotros comprehendeis mas delicadamente que las otras naciones, que conoceis mas perfectamente la naturaleza humana, y que sabeis convertir todos los placeres en instrucciones. No puede interesarse á los otros pueblos sino por los pensamientos fuertes, por los violentos movimientos, y los sangrientos catástrofes. Es por defecto de sensibilidad, que nosotros no distinguimos como vosotros la textura primorosa de los pensamientos y de las pasiones humanas, y que nosòtros no conocemos esos tiernos y dulces placeres que nacen de los delicados dictámenes.

Enamorado Solon de tan bello discurso no pudo dexar de decir á Ciro, abrazándolo con ternura: Dúchosa la nacion que es gobernada por un Príncipe que corre la tierra y los mares para llevar á su patria todos los tesoros de la sabiduría.

En sin, se preparo Ciro para partir de Atenas. Despidiéndose de Pisistrato y de Solon, les hizo las mismas promesas que habia hecho á Quilon y á Leonidas, de ser siempre aliado siel de la Grecia. Embarcose con Araspes en el puerto de Falare en un navío Rodio, que se hacia á la vela para Creta.

El designio del Príncipe de Persia en pasar á esta isla, era no solo de estudiar las leyes de Minos, sino tambien de ver á Pitágoras, que se habia detenido allí antes de ir á Croton. Todos los Magos del oriente, á cuyas patrias Upon this Solon could not forbear embracing him, & saying: Happy the nation that is govern'd by a Prince who travels over the earth & seas, to carry back into his country all the treasures of wisdom!

Cyrus, soon after, prepar'd to leave Athens, & at parting, made the same promise to Pisistratus, which he had made to Chilo & Leonidas, of being ever a faithful ally of Greece. He embark'd, with Araspes, at the port of Phalerus, in a Rhodian vessel, which was bound for Crete.

The Prince's design in going thither, was not only to study the laws of Minos, but likewise to see Pythagoras, who had stopped there in his way to Croton. All the eastern Magi, whom that sage had seen in his travels, had spoken of him to the Prince with encomiums. He was esteem'd the greatest philosopher of his age, & thought to understand, best of all men, the ancient religion of Orpheus. His dispute with Anaximander the naturalist, had fill'd all Greece with his fame, and divided all the learned. Araspes had been inform'd of this matter by the philosophers of Athens, & during the voyage, gave Cyrus the following account of it.

Pythagoras, who was descended from the ancient Kings of Samos, had been in love with learning from his tenderest years. He discovered, from that time, a superior genius, and a continual thirst for truth Not finding at Samos any philosopher, who could satisfy his eager desire for knowledge, he left it at eighteen years of age, to seek elsewhere what he could not meet equal estio habia ido, le habian hablado con elogio de Ciro: teníanle por el mas grande filósofo de su siglo, y el que entendia mejor la antigua religion de Orfeo. Sus disputas con el fisico Anaximandro habian llenado la Grecia, y dividido los ingenios. Araspes se habia hecho informar por los filósofos de Asenas, y esto es lo que refirió á Gito en el tiempo de su navegacion,

Piságoras, desendiense de los antiguos Recse de la isla de Samos, habia
amado la sabiduesa desde su tierna
infracia: desde entonces mostro un ingenio superior, y un dominante gusto
por la nerdad. Como no habia en Samos ningun filósofo que pudiese llenar el
ansia que tenia de aprender, salió de
ella á la edad de diez y ocho años, para
huseas fuera lo que no hallaba en su

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patria. Despues de haber diagrado el espacio de muchos años en Egipso y Asia, volvió en fin il su isla, lleno do todas las ciencias de dos Caldeos, de los Egipcios, de los Gimnosofistas y de los Hebreos: la sublimidad de su ingenio igualaba á lo dilitado de sus conocimientos, y los dictimienes de su corazon excedian uno y otro: su imaginacion viva y fecunda no le emparazaba á hablar con rectitud.

Anaximandro habia pasado de Mileto su parria à la visia de Samos: tenia todos los talentos que pueden vadquirirse con el estudio, pero su ingenio
era mas sutil qui profundo, sus ideasmas brillantes que solidas, y su enganadora eloquentia en llena de sosisterías: impio hasta en lo profundo del
alma, afectaba lo exterior con una supersticion excesiva: divinizaba las fábulas poéticas: se centia al literal unus

with in his own country. After having travell'd for several years in Egypt & Asia, he returned home, fraught with all the sciences of the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Gymnosophists, & Hebrews. The sublimity of his genius was equal to the extent of his learning, & the excellent qualities of his mind surpass'd both. His lively & fertile imagination did not hinder the justness of his reasoning.

Anaximander had gone from his own country, Miletus, to the island of Samos. He had all the talents which can be acquir'd by study, but his understanding was more subtile than solid, his notions more learned than luminous, & his dehuding eloquence full of sophistry. He was a libertine in the bottom of his soul, yet affected all the outward appearances of an extravagant superstition. He

held, as divine truths, all the fables of the poets, & stuck to the literal sense of their allegories. He adopted all the vulgar opinions as principles, in order to degrade religion, & make it monstruous. His impiety, did not proceed only from the vanity of making himself the head of a new sect, but from ill nature. He hated mankind, and to gratify his humour endeavour'd to destroy all the true pleasures of the mind, & all the delightful hopes which the idea of immortality inspires.

Pythagoras openly opposed his mischievous maxims, & endeavourd to purge religion of those absurd opinions which dishonour it. Anaximander, covering himself with the veil of a deep hypocrisy, took occasion from thence to accuse him of impiety.

He secretly made use of all arts to

do de las alegorias: adoptaba por primiripios todas las opiniones vulgares, à fin de desautorizar la religion, y de hacerla monstruosa. Su impiedad no provenia solo de la vanidad de hacerse cabeza de una nueva secta, sino de su mal natural. Aborrecia à los hombres, y por complacerse procuraba destruir todos los verdaderos deleytes del ánimo, y todas las esperanzas que la tidea de la immortalidad inspira.

Opúsose altamente Pitágoras á estas funestas máximas, y procuro purificar la religion de las absurdas opimiones que la deshonraban. Anaximandro, cubriéndose del velo de uma hipocresía profunda, tomo de esto ocasion para acusarle de impiedad.

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ra irritar el pueblo, y alarmar á Policrates que reynaba en Samos: encaminóse á los filósofos de todas las sectas, y á los Sacerdotes de las diferentes divinidades, para persuadirles que el sabio Samio, enseñando la unidad de un solo principio, destruia los Dioses de la Grecia. El Rey estimaba y amaba á Pitágoras: no obstante, se dexó lievar de los discursos llenos de artificio, que Anaximando hizo llegasen á sus oidos. El sabio fue desterrado de la corte, y obligado á dexar su patria.

La narracion de este suceso aumentó el deseo que tenia Ciro de ver al filósofo, y de conocer por extenso en sus partes su disputa. Los vientos continuáron favorables, y el baxel arribó en pocos dias á la isla de Creta.

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incense the people, and alarm Polycrates, who then rein'd at Samos. He addressed himself to all the sects of philosophers, & to the Priests of the different divinities, to persuade them that the Samian sage by theaching the unity of one sole principle, destroy'd the Gods of Greece. The King esteem'd and lov'd Pythagoras: yet he let himself be surpriz'd and impos'd upon, by the artful representations, which Anaximander contriv'd to get laid before him. The sage was banish'd from court, & oblig'd to quit his country.

This story gave Cyrus a greater desire to see the philosopher, & to learn the particulars of his dispute. The wind continued favourable, & they soon arrived in Crete.

## BOOK VI.

Cyrus no sooner arriv'd in Crete, but he went to Gnossus, the capital of that island, where he saw the famous labyrinth made by Doedalus, and the magnificent temple of Jupiter Olympius. The Cretans represented that God without ears, to denote that the sovereign ford of the universe has no need of bodily organs to hear the complaints & prayers of men.

This noble building stood within a large enclosure, in the midst of a sacred wood. The entrance into it was through a portico of twenty pillars of oriental grenate. The gate was

z Plut, of Isis & Osiris.

## LIBRO VI.

No bien llegó Ciro à Creta, quando se apresuró para ir à Gnoso, capital de aquella isla, donde se admira el famoso laberinto de Dédalo, y el soberbio templo de Júpiter Olímpico: está este Dios representado sin oidos, para mostrar que el soberano dueño del univerto no necesita de organos corporeos para oir las quejas y los ruegos de los humanos.

Dentro de un grande cercado es medio de un sagrado bosque sa eleva una magnífica fábrica. Entrass desde luego por un pórtico de veinte columnas de granito oriental: la puerca es de

z Plut. de Iside & Office

S. "711.3" List.

bronce de una rica escultura: adornan la portalada dos grandes figuras, la una representa á la verdad, y la otra á la justicia.

Lo interior es una inmensa boveda que solo por arriba percibe la luz para apartar á la vista todos los objetos de afuera, excepto el del cielo: el templo por adentro es un claustro columnado de pórfido y de mármol Numidio.

Vense de distancia en distancia muchos altares consagrados á los Dioses colestes, y las estatuas de las terrestres divinidades se elevan entre columna y columna. La media naranja está cubierta de láminas de plata, y lo intevior del cimborio está adornado con los simulacros de los heroes que mereciéros divinizarse.

Entra Ciro en este templo: el silencio y la magestad del sitio le llenan of brass, findly carvid. Two large figures adoraid the portal, the one representing and, the other justice.

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The temple was an immense arch where the light, was let in only from above, in order to hide from the eye all objects abroad, except the heavens. The inside was a peristile of porphyry & Numidian marble.

At certain distances one from another, were several alters consecrated to the celestial Gods, with the statues of terrestrial divinities, between the pillars. The dome was cover'd on the outside with plates of silver, & adorn'd on the inside with the images of heroes who had been deify'd for their merit.

Cyrus enters this temple. The silence & majesty of the place fill him TOMO IL with awe & respect. He prostrates himself, & adores the divinity present, he had learnt from Loroaster, that the Olympian Jupiter 2 of the Greeks was the same with the Oromazes of the Persians, & the Osiris of the Egyptians.

Wonders of art which were to be seen in this place. He was less strucks with the richness & magnificence of the altars than with the noblemess & expression of the statues. As he had learnt the Greek mythology, he could easily distinguish all the divinities by their attributes, & discern the mysteries of religion, in the allegarical figures which were before him.

That which drew his attention

The Olympian Tapiter of the Greeks was their supreme God, superior to Jupiter the Guide, & the same with Satura & Carus.

de temor y de respeto: postrase, y adora la divinidad presente. Habia aprendido de Zoroastres, que el Jupiter. Olímpico de los Griegos.<sup>2</sup> era el mismo qua el Oromaz de los Persas, y el Osiris de los Egipcios.

Recorrió despues todas las maravillas del arte que brillan en este sitio: admiróso menos de la riqueza y magnificencia de los altares, que de la nobleza y expresion de las estatuas. Como habia aprendido la mitologia de los Griggos, reconoció sin trabajo todas las divinidades y todos los misterios pintados en las alegóricas figuras que se presentaban á su vista.

Lo que sobre todo llevó la atencion

<sup>2</sup> Bl Jupiter Olimpico de los Griegos era su supremo Dios, superior, al Jupiter Conductor, y el mismo que Saturno y Ciclo.

del joven Principe fue ver que cada divinidad celeste tenia en su mano una lámina de oro: en estas láminas estaban gravadas las altas ideas de Minos sobre la religion, y las diferentes respuestas que le diéron los oráculos á aquel legislador quando los consultó sobre la naturaleza de los Dioses, y el culto que les pertenece.

En la lámina de Júpiter Olímpico se leian estas palabras: Yo doy el ser, la vida y el movimiento á todas las criaturas . Nadie puede conocerme sino el que quiere semejárseme .

En la de Palas: Los Dioses se hacen conocer del corazon, y se ocultan de los que quieren comprehenderlos con el entendimiento solo <sup>5</sup>.

En la de la Diosa Urania: Las le-

<sup>3</sup> Versos de Epimenides citados de San Pablo. 4 Platon, Epinom. 5 Ibiaem.

more especially, was, that each of the celestial deities held in his hand a tablet of massy gold, upon which were written the ralted ideas of Minos in religion, and the several answers which the oracles had given that law-giver, when he consulted them about the nature of the Gods, & the worship they requir'd.

Upon that of Jupiter Olympius were to be read these words: I give being, life & motion to all creatures 3.

No one can know me but be who seeks to resembleme 4.

Upon that of Pallas: The Gods manifest themselves to a pure heart, & are hid from those who endeavour to know them by the understanding alone.

Upon that of the Goddess Urania;

s See the discourse at the ond. 4 Plat. Epinom.

The divine laws are not chains to fetter us, but wings to raise us up to the bright heavens 6.

Upon that of the Py hian Apollo was this ancient oracle: The Gods take less delight to dwell in heaven; than in the soul of the just, which is their true temple.

While Cyrus was meditating on the sublime sense of these inscriptions, a venerable old man enters the temple, prostrates himself before the statue of Harpocrates, and remains there a long time in profound silence. Cyrus suspects it to Pythagoras, but dares not interrupt his devotion, & continues to read what he sees written upon the golden tablets.

Pythagoras, for it was he, having paid his homage to the immortals,

<sup>6.</sup> Plat. de Rep. 2' Hierocles on the Golden verses of Pythagoras.

yes divinas no son cadenas que nos ligan, sí alas que nos elevan hácia el luminoso Olimpo 6.

En la de Apolo Pitio se veia aquel antiguo oráculo: Los Dioses habitan con menos gusto en el cielo que en el alma de los justos, que es su verdadero templo?

Mientras que Ciro meditaba el sublime sentido de estas palabras, un vemerable anciano entra en el templo, póstrase delante de la estatua de Harpóstrase, y se queda mucho tiempo sepultado en un silencio profundo. Ciro sospecha que es Pitágoras, pero no osa interrumpir su oracion.

Pitágoxas (porque era el mismo) habiendo rindido sus veneraciones á los

<sup>6</sup> Plat. de Roy. 7 Hieros. fur. carin. ...

Dioses, se levanta, y hace reparo en los dos extrangeros: cree ver en el ayre y cara de Ciro las mismas facciones que Solon le habia pintado quando le avisó la partida de este Príncipe para Creva: acércase á él, saludale, y dásele á conocer.

El sabio Samio por no interrumpir mas tiempo el silencio que debe guardarse en un sitio destinado al culto de los inmortales, llevó á Ciro y á Araspes al sagrado bosque vecino al templo.

Entonces le disso Ciro: Lo que he visto en las láminas de oro, me da una alta idea de vuestra religion. Yo me he apresurado en venir aquí, no solo para conocer las leyes de Minos, sino tambien para aprender de vos la doctrina de Orfeo sobre el siglo de oro:

rises, & perceives the two strangers. He sees, in the air & countenance of Cyrus, the marks which Solon had describ'd when he gave him notice of the young Prince's departure for Crete. He acosts him with a salutation, makes himself known, & quickly understands that it is Cyrus.

The Samian sage, that he might no longer interrupt the silence, which ought to be observed in a place dedicated to the adoration of the immortal Gods, led Cyrus and Araspes into the sacred wood adjoining to the temple.

Cyrus then said to him: That which I have seen upon the golden tablets, gives me a high notion of your religion. I have made haste to come hither, not only to be instructed in the laws of Minos, but to learn from you the doctrine of Orpheus

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about the golden age. I am told, that it resembles that of the Persians, concerning the empire of Oromazes, and that of the Egyptians, relating to the reign of Osiris. 'Tis a pleasure to see the traces of those great truths in all nations: vouchsafe to unfold to me your ancient traditions.

Solon, reply'd Pythagoras, acquainted me with your departure for this island. I was going to Croton, but I have put off my voyage, to have the pleasure of seeing a hero, whose birth and conquests have been foretold by the oracles of almost all nations. I will conceal nothing from you of the mysteries of wisdom, because I know that you will one day be the lawgiver of Asia as well as its conqueror.

After this they sat down near a statue of Minos, in the midst of the

hamme dicho que se parece à la de los Persas baxo el imperio de Oromaz, y á la de los Egipcios en el reynado de Osiris. Gusto de ver en todos los paises las señas de estas grandes verdades: dignaos de descubrirme estas antiguas tradiciones.

Solon, respondió Pitágoras, me hizo saber vuestra partida para esta
isla: yo debo ir à Croton; pero he diferido mi viage por tener. el gusto de
ver un heror, de quien el nacimiento y
las conquistas han sido predichas de
los oráculos de casi todas las maciones:
nada os encubriré de los misterios de la
sabiduría, porque sé que no orndreis à
ser algun dia el conquistador del Asia
sino para ser su legislador.

Sentáronse despues cerca de una estatua de Minos, situada en medio del

sagrado bosque, y el filosofo los enseño la mitologia de los primeros Griegos, sirviéndose del estilo poético de Orfeo, que hacia sensibles con sus pinturas las mas sublimes verdades.

En el siglo de oro los habitantes de la tierra vivian en una perfecta inocencia: como son los campos elisios para los heroes; tal era entonces el dichoso descanso de los hombres: no se conocian las intempenies del ayre, ni el combate de los elementos: aun no habian salido los aquilones de sus profundas grutas: solos los xéfiros lo animaban todo con sus alientos dulces: no se sentian jamas los ardores del estío, ni los rigores del invierno: la primavera coronada de flores se unia al otoño cargado de frutos: la muerte, las

<sup>8</sup> Todo esta mitologia es sacada de Platon. Véase &

sacred wood, & the philosopher rehears'd to them all the mythology of the first Greeks, making use of the poetick style of Orpheus, which by its paintings and images render'd sensible the sublimest truths.

In the golden age, the inhabitants of the earth liv'd in a perfect innocence. Such as are the elysian fields for heroes, such was then the happy abode of men. The intemperances of the air, & the war of the elements, were unknown. The north winds were not yet come forth from their deep grotto's: the zephyrs only enliven'd all things with their soft & gentle breezes. Neither the scorching heats of summer, nor the severities of winter, were ever felt. The spring, crown'd with flowers, & the autumn,

<sup>8</sup> See the disc. at the end.

loaded with fruits, reigned together. Death, diseases & crimes durst not approach those happy places.

Sometimes these first men; reposing themselves in odoriferous groves, upon the ever-verdant turf, tasted all the putest pleasures of friendship. Sometimes they sat at the table of the Gods and were feasted with nectar and ambrosia. At other times Jupiter, attended by all the divinities, riding on his winged chariot;, conducted them above the heavens. The poets have not celebrated, nor known that highest place. It was there that souls beheld truth, justice, & wisdom in the source. It was there that, with the eyes of the pure spine, they contemplated the first essence, of whose brightness, Jupiter & the other Gods, are but so many rays. There they were nourished with beholding that obenfermedades y los crímenes no osaban acercarse á estos dichosos sitios.

Tan presto estos primeros hombres, reposando en los bosques odoriferos set bre tepes siempes verdes, gozaban los puros placeres de la amistade tan presto sentados á la mesa de los Dioses se saciaban de néctar y de ambrosła: alguna vez Jupiter, seguido de todas las divinidades; uncia su alado carro, y los llevaha encima de los cielos. Los poetas no conocieron ni celebráron este supremo lugar la alla las almas veian la verdad, la justicia y la sabiduría en su origen : allí contemplaban con los ojos del puro espíritu la primera esencia de que Jupiter y los otros Dioses no son sino rayos: allí se alimentaban de aquella vista hasta que no pudiendo sostener mas su resplandor, descendian á su ordinario descanso.

Frequent aban entonces los Dioses tos jardines de las Hespérides, y les era placer conversar con los hombres: los pastores eran aniados de los Dioses, y las Diosas no se desdeñaban del amor de los pastores: las Gracias los acompañaban á todas partes, y estas Gracias: eran las Virtudes. mismasi. ¡ Mas ay! aquel siglo de oro no duro mucho siempo. Un dia los hombres no siguitron el carro de Jupiter, quedáronse en el campo de Hecase, embriagáronse de néctar, perdiéron el gusto de la pura verdad, y dividiéron el amor del plater del amor ordenado. Las pastoras se miráron en las fuentes, y se hiciéron idolatras de su propia hermosura: cada una no se ocupó en adelante mas que en sí misma. El amor abandono la tierject, till being no longer able to support its splendor, they descended again to their ordinary abode.

The inferior deities at that time frequented the gardens of Hesperides, & took pleasure in conversing with men. The shepherdesses were loved by the Gods, & the Goddesses did not disdain the love of shepherds. The Graces accompanied them every where, & these Graces were the Virtues themselves. But, alas! this golden age was of long duration. One day men neglecting to follow Jupiter's chariot, staid in the fields of Hecate, got drunks with nectar, lost their taste for pure truth, & separated the love of pleasure from the love of order. The shepherdesses saw themselves in fountains, & became enamour'd of their own beauty. Each had her thoughts wholly taken up about her self. Love TOMO II.

left the earth, & together with him all the celestial divinities disapear'd. The Sylvan Gods were changed into Satyrs, the Niopee into Bacchantes, & the Nayads into Syrens, the Virtues & the Graces were no longer the same; & self-love, the parent of all vices, begot sensuality, the source of all miseries.

All nature is transformed in this lower sphere. The sun has no longer the same force, nor the same beauty; its light is obscured. The earth contracts a thick, dark, & ugly crust. The Hesperian gardens vanish; our globe falls to ruins, the abyss is open'd, & over flows it: it is divided by seas, into islands & continents. The fruitful hills become craggy rocks, & the delightful vallies frightful precipices. Nothing remains but the ruins of the old world drown'd in the waters.

ra, y con el àmor se desapareciéron todas las divinidades celestes. Los Silvanos Dioses fuéron convertidos en Sátiros, las Napeas en Bacanales, y las Nayades en Sirenas. Las Virtudes y las Gracias se separáron, y el falso amor de sí mismo, padre de todos los vicios, parió la concupiscencia, orígen de todos los males.

Toda la naturaleza mudó de forma en esta esfera inferior. El sol no tuvo ya la misma fuerza y dulzura: su luz se obscureció. La tierra se cubrió de una corteza espesa, opaca y disforme: los jardines de las Hespérides fubron destruidos: nuestro globo se desquebraja: ábrense los abismos, y le inundan: divídese por los mares en islas y continentes: las fértiles: colinas se elevan á peñascos escarpados: los agradables valles se mudan en precipicios espantosos: no se ven ya sino las ruinas del antiguo mundo anegado en las aguas.

Abátense las alas del alma: su carro sutil se rompe; y los espíritus fuéron precipitados á mortales cuerpos, donde padecen muchas metempsícosis, hasta que esten purgados de sus crimenes por penas expiatrices. Así sucedió el siglo de hierro al de oro: este durará diez mil años: el espacio de este tiempo le oculta Saturno en un inaccesible retiro; pero al fin volverá á tomar las riendas de su imperio, y restablecerá el universo á su primer lucimiento: entonces todas las almas se reunirán á su principio.

Veis aquí, continuo Pitágoras, la alegoría por la qual Orfeo y las Sibilas nos han hecho comprehender el primer estado del hombre, y la desdicha en que ha caido. El mortal cuerpo que nos circunda es el castigo de nuestros crímenes; y el desorden de muestro co-

The wings of the soul are clipt, its subtile vehicle is broken, and spirits are precipitated into mortal bodies, where they undergo divers transmigrations, till they are purged of their crimes by expiatory pains. It was thus that the iron-age succeeded to the golden, & it will last ten thousand years, during which time Saturn hides himself in an inaccessible retreat: but in the end, he will resume the reigns of his empire; & restore order to the universe. All souls will then be re-united to their principle.

This, continued Pythagoras, is the allegory by which Orpheus & the Sibyls have made us understand the first state of man, & the misery into which he is fallen. Our mortal body is the punishment of our crimes; & the disorder of our heart is an eyident proof of our being degraded.

I perceive, said Cyrus, that in the main the principles, of Zoroaster, Hermes, & Orpheus are the same. All their allegories abound with the sublimest truths, why then will your Priests reduce all to an outward worship? They have spoken to me of Jupiter, only as of a lawgiver, who promises his nectar and ambrosia, not to solid virtues, but to the belief of certain opinions & the observance of some ceremonies, which are of no use, either to enlighten the mind, or to purify the heart.

The corruption & avarice of the Priests; reply'd Pythagoras, are the source of all those mischiefs. The ministers of the Gods, who were establish'd principally to make men good, turn the priesthood into a vile trade,

razon es evidente señal de nuestra degradacion.

Veo bien, dixo Ciro, que los prine eipios de Zoroastres, de Mercurio y da Orfeo son los mismos. Todas sus alegorías estan llenas de las mas sublimes verdades. ¿Por qué, pues, vuestros Pontífices quieren reducirlo todo á solo el culto exterior? No me han hablado de Júpiter sino como de un legislador que prometia su néetar y su ambrosía no á las sólidas virtudes, sino á la creencia de ciertas opiniones, y á la observancia de algunas exteriores ceremonias, qua ni sirven á aclarar el espíritu, ni á acrisolar el corazon.

La corrupcion de los Sacerdotes y su avaricia es, replicó Pitágoras, el manantial de todos estos males. Los ministros de los Dioses, establecidos desde luego para hacer buenos los hombres, vuelven de ordinario el sacerdocio

en un ministerio vil, y no se unen alguna vez sino al espectáculo de la religion. Los hombres vulgares, no entendiendo ya los sentidos misteriosos de los ritos sagrados, caen en la supersticion á tiempo que los espíritus temerarios se abandonan á la impiedad.

Ved aquí el orígen de las diferentes sectas que inundan la Grecia: unos desprecian lo que la antigüedad tiene de mas puro: otros niegan la necesidad del culto: otros aprueban la sabiduría eterna, á causa de los males y los crimenes que suceden en la tierra. Anaximandro y su audaz escuela osan sustentar que la naturaleza y Dios son una misma cosa. Cada uno se forma un sistema â su modo, sin respetar la doctrina de los antiguos.

Ciro oyendo nombrar á Anaximan-

& stick to the outward shew of religion, vulgar minds, not understanding the mysterious meaning of the sacred rites, fall into a gross superstition while bold inconsiderate mengive themselves up to impiety.

This is the source of the different sects which fill all Greece. Some despice even the purest antiquity; others deny the necessity of an outward worship; others attack the eternal wisdom, because of the evils & crimes which happen here below. Anaximander, and his audacious schools, actually spread abroad at this time throughout Greece, that hature & God are the same thing. Every one forms a system after his own fancy, without respecting the doctrine of the ancients.

· When Cyrus heard him name

Anaximander, he said to him: I have been inform'd of the cause of your disgrace & exile; but have a great desire to know the particulars of your dispute with the Milesian philosopher. Tell me in what manner you opposed his doctrine. It will perhaps be of use to preserve me from those dangerous maxims. I have already seen at Ecbatana several Magi who talk the same language with Anaximander. The errors of the human mind are pretty near the same, in all countries & in all times.

The particulars of that dispute, answer'd Pythagoras, will be long but I shall not offer to shorten them, lest I should become obscure.

Upon my return to Samos, continued the philosopher, after my long travels, I found that Anaximander had already spread every where his dro, dixo á Pitágoras: Me han referido la causa de vuestras desgracias y
de vuestro destierro: tengo un gran
deseo de saber por menor vuestra disputa con el filósofo Milesiano: mostradme como habeis combatido su doetrina. Yo lo necesitaré, puede ser, para librarme de esas peligrosas máximas. Ya he visto en Ecbatana muchos
Magos que hablaban en el lenguage
mismo que Anaximandro. Los yerros
del entendimiento humano son casi los
mismos en todos los paises, como en
todos los tiempos.

La relacion por menor de esta disputa, respondió Pitágoras, será larga, pero no afectaré el abreviarla de miedio de hacerla obscura.

Volviendo á Samos, despues de una larga ausencia, hallé que Anaximandro, ya muy avanzado en edad, habia derramado en todo su impia doctrina. Los jóvenes la habian adoptado: el gusto de la novedad, el ansia de lison-jear sus pasiones, la vanidad de creerse mas hábiles que los otros hombres, los habia ofuscado é introducido en sus errores.

Para remediar estos males ataqué los principios del Milesano. Hízome citar ante un tribunal de Pontífices en el templo de Apolo, donde el Rey y vodos los grandes estaban juntos: el empezó á presentar mi doctrina baxo la forma mas odiosa: dió rodeos falsos y malignos á mis palabras: procuró hacerme sospechoso en la impiedad, de la que el mismo era culpable. Entonces yo me levanté; y hablé de esta manera.

i O Rey! imágen del gran Jupiter, Pontífices de Apolo, y vosotros, ciuda-

impious doctrine the young people had embrac'd it, the love of novelty, the inclination to flatter their passions, the vanity of thinking themselves wiser than other men, had blinded their understandings and drawn them into those errors.

In order to remedy these mischiefs, I attack'd the principles of the Milesian. He had cited me before a tribunal of Pontiffs in the temple of Apollo, where the King & all the grandees were assembled. He began by representing my doctrine under the most odious form, gave false & malicious turns to my words, & endeavoured to make me suspected of the impiety of which he himself was guilty. I then rose & spoke in the following manner.

O King! image of the great Jupiter! Priests of Apollo! & you judges here assembled! hearken to me, & judge of my innocence. I have travell'd among all the different nations of the universe, to learn wisdom, which is only to be found in the tradition of the ancients. I have discover'd, that from the origin of things: men ador'd but one sole eternal principle, that all the Gods of Greece are but different names to express the attributes of the divinity, the properties of nature, or the virtues of heroes.

I find that it is a stedfast maxim in all nations, that men are not what they were in the golden age, that men are debas'd & degraded, & that religion is the only means to restore the soul to its original grandeur, to make its wings grow again, & to raise is to the etherial regions, from whence it is fallen.

Our first duty as men consists in

danos de Samos, oidme, y juzgad de mi inocencia. Yo he viageado por todos los paises del universo para aprender la sabiduria que no se halla sino en la tradicion de los antiguos: he descubierto que desde el orígen de las cosas no se ha adorado sino solo un terno principio: que todos los Dioses de la Grecia no son sino diferentes nombres para explicar los atributos de la divinidad, l'as propiedades de la naturaleza, o las virtudes de los heroes.

Hallo que es máxima constante en todas las naciones, que ya los hombres no son lo que eran en el siglo de oro; que se han envilecido y degradado; que la religion es el solo medio de restablecer el alma á su primer grandeza, de hacerla crecer de nuevo sus alas, y de elevarla á las regiones etéreas de donde vino.

Es menester desde luego ser hombre

por medio de las virtudes civiles y sociables: despues es necesario asimilarse á los Dioses por aquel amor al bien que hace amar la virtud por ella misma. Ved aquí el solo culto digno de los inmortales, y ved toda mi doctrina.

Anaximandro se levanta en medio de la asamblea: su edad, sus, talentos y su reputacion se lleváron las atenciones, é hiciéron reynase un profundo silencio: Pitágoras, dixo él, destruye la religion con sus sutilezas: su amor de lo bueno es una quimera. Consultemos la naturaleza, penetremos todos los dobleces y redobleces del corazon humano, preguntemos á los hombres de todas las naciones, y veremos que el amor propio es el manantial de todas nuestras acciones, de todas nuestras pasiones, y aun de todas nuestras virtudes. Pitágoras se pierde en discursos abstractos: yo me ciño á la sencilla naturaleza: the civil & social virtues, and next we ought to resemble the Gods, by a disinterested love of beauty & perfection, or love of virtue for virtues sake. This is the only worship worthy of the immortals, & this is all mi doctrine.

Anaximander then rose in the midst of the assembly, his age, talents, & reputation gain'd him a silent & universal attention. Pythagoras, said he, destroys religion by his refinements. His love of perfection is a chimera. Let us consult nature, let us search into all the secret recesses of man's heart, let us interrogate men of all nations, we shall find, that self love is the source of all our actions, of our passions, & even of our virtues. Pythagoras loses himself in his refin'd reasonings; I keep to simple nature, & there I find my principles. The feeling & sentiment of all hearts TOMO II.

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authorize my doctrine, & this kind of proof is the shortest & most convincing.

Anaximander, answer'd I, substitutes unruly passions in the place of just sentiments. He affirms boldly, but he proves nothing. That is not my method, my proofs are these.

The Gods do good for the pure love of good; the soul is a part of their substance & consequently may imitate them, & love virtue for itself. Such was the primitive nature of man: Anaximander cannot deny it without over-turning religion.

This doctrine has an influence upon all the social duties. If we can love nothing but with regard to our selves, each member of the society will come by degrees, to consider en ella hallo todos mis principios, el sentir de todos los corazones los autoz riza, y las pruebas de sentidos son las mas cortas y las mas convincentes.

Anaximandro, dixe yo entonces, substituye las pasiones en el lugar de los sentimientos: él osadamente afirma, pero nada prueba: yo no obro así! ved aquí mis pruebas.

Los Dioses hacen el bien por el solo amor del bien: el alma es una partecilla de su substancia: ella puede por consequencia imitarlos, puede amar la virtud por ella misma. Tal es la primitiva naturaleza del hombre: Anaxímandro no podrá negarlo sin trastornar la religion.

Esta doctrina influye en todas las obligaciones de la sociedad: si no puede amarse nada sino por respeto, así todos los ciudadanos se mirarán poco á poco como seres independientes hechos

para sí mismos. No se podrán ya sacrificar los intereses particulares por el
general bien: se destruirán los nobles
sentimientos y las virtudes heroycas. A
mas de esto se autorizarán luego todos
los ocultos crímenes. Si la virtud no es
amable por sí misma, cada uno la
abandonará así que pueda retirarse
de los ojos del público: se entregará al
crímen sin remordimientos quando impele el interes, y el miedo no contiene.
Ved ahí el anonadamiento de toda la
sociedad. Considérese bien la religion ó
la política: todo conspira á probar mi
doctrina.

A esto replica Anaximandro: Pitágoras no solo no conoce la naturaleza humana, sino que ignora la historia de los Dioses. Dice que es necesario parecérseles: los Dioses allá arriba nadan en delicias, nada turba su re-

himself as an independent being, made for himself. There will be no reason to sacrifice private interest to publick good. Noble sentiments & heroick virtues will be destroy'd. Nor is this all: every hidden crime will soon be authoriz'd if virtue be not amiable for itself, every one will forsake it. when he can hide himself from the eyes of the publick. He will commit all crimes without remorse; when interest carries him to it. & he is not withheld by fear. And thus is all society dissolv'd whether therefore you consider religion or policy, both conspire to prove my doctrine.

thagoras is not only unacquainted with human nature, but is likewise ignorant of the history of the God. He says, that we must resemble them. They swim in delights above, & no-

thing disturbs their repose; to imitate them, we likewise must love pleasure. They give us passions only that we may satisfy them; Jupiter himself shews us an example. Pleasure is the great law, both of mortal & immortal natures; its attractive force is irresistible, & it is the only moving spring of man's heart.

We always love with pleasure, answer'd I, but we do not always love for the sake of pleasure. We may love justice for the good which it procures us, & we may also love it for itself. It is this which makes the difference between heroick & common virtue. The true hero does noble actions from noble motives.

O Samians! Anaximander endeavours not only to cloud your minds, hut to corrupt your manners. He deseives you by sticking to the literal poso: para imitarlos es necesario amar el placer. Ellos no dan las pasiones sino para que se satisfagan: el mismo Júpiter nos da el exemplo. La delicia es la gran ley de los mortales y de los inmortales: su atractivo es invencible: este es el único resorte del corazon humano.

Nosotros amamos siempre con gusto, respondí yo, pero no amamos siempre por el placer. Se puede amar la justicia por el bien que nos procura: puédese amar tambien por ella misma: estò es lo que da la diferencia entre la virtud heroyca y la comun. El verdadero heroe hace grandes acciones por motivos grandes.

O Samios: Anaxîmandro solicita corromper vuestras costumbres como vuestro entendimiento: oș engaña ciñéndose demasiado al sentim literal de

vuestra mitologia. Los Dioses, exêntos de nuestras fragilidades, no descienden á la tierra para contentar sus pasiones. Todo lo que la sabia antigüedad nos cuenta de los amores de Júpiter y de las otras divinidades no és sino una alegoría ingeniosa para representar el puro comercio de los mortales y de los inmortales en el siglo de oro; pero los poetas que no solicitan sino complacer y atraer la imaginacion, amontonando maravillas sobre maravillas, han desfigurado vuestra mitologia con sus ficciones.

Anaximandro me interrumpió entontes, y gritó: ¿Sufrireis, ó Samios, que se anonade así vuestra religion, volviendo sus misterios en alegorías, blasfemando contra los sagrados libros de vuestros poetas, negando los liechos mas constantes de la tradicion? Pitágoras trastorna suestros altares, vuestros sense of your mythology. The Gods, who are exempt from human weaknesses, do not descend upon earth to satisfy their passions. All that wise antiquity tells us of the amours of Jupiter and the other divinities, are but ingenious allegories, to represent the pure commerce of the Gods with mortals in the golden age. But the poets, who seek only to please, & to strike the imagination, by heaping wonders upon wonders, have destigured your mythology by their fictions.

Anaximander then interrupting me, cry'd out! Will you suffer, o Sat mians! your religion to be thus destroy'd, by turning its mysteries into allegories, blaspheming against the sacred books of your poets, & denying the most uncoubted facts of tradition? Pythagoras overthrows your altars,

your temples, & your priesthood, that he may lead you to implety, under pretence of destroying superstition.

A confused murmur immediately rose in the assembly. They were divided in their sentiments. The greatest part of the Priest treated me as an implicus person, & an enemy of religion, Perceiving then the deep dissimulation of Anaximander, & the blind zeal of the people, who were deluded by sophistry, it was impossible for me to contain my self; & raising my voice, I said.

O King, Priest, & Samians! hearken to me for the last time. I would not at first lay open the mysteries of Anaximander's monstruous system, nor endeavour in a publick assembly to render his person odious, as he has endeavoured to do mine. Hitherto I have respected his grey hairs; but templos y vuestro sacerdocio, para conduciros á la impiedad baxo el pretexto de destruir la supersticion.

Al instante se levanto un murmurio confuso en la asamblea: los dictámenes se dividen: la mayor parte de los Sacerdotes me tratan de impío y de enemigo de la religion. Viendo entonces la profunda disimulacion de Anaxímandro, y el zelo ciego de un pueblo engañado con sofisterías, me fue imposible contenerme, y dixe levantando la voz:

Rey, Pontífices, Samios, oidme por la última vez. Yo no he querido correr el velo á los misterios del monstruoso sistema de Anaximandro, ni solicitar en una asamblea pública hacer su persona odiosa, como él ha procurado denegrir la mia. Hasta aquí he respetado su ancianidad; pero aho-

ra que veo el abismo á que quiere precipitaros, no sabré callar sin ser traidor á los Dioses y á la patria.

Anaximandro os parece zeloso de la religion; pero en el fondo no solicita sino anonadarla. Ved aquí los principios que sienta y enseña secretamente á los que quieren oirle.

Todo no es sino materia y movimiento. En el fecundo seno de una inmensa naturaleza todo se produce por una eterna revolucion de formas. La destruccion de unas es el nacimiento de otras: la diferente disposicion de los átomos da solo la diferente suerte de espíritus; pero todo se disipa y se absorbe en el mismo abismo despues de la muerte. Segun Anaximandro lo que es al presente piedra, madera, metal, puede resolverse y transformarse no solo en agua, en ayre y en pura lla-

now that I see the abyss into which he seeks to lead yoù, I can no longer be silent, without betraying the Gods & my country.

Anaximander seems to you to be zealous for religion, but in reality he endeavours to destroy it. Hear what his principles are, which he teaches in secret to those who will listen to him.

There is nothing in the universe but matter and motion. In the fruit-ful bosom of infinite matter, every thing is produc'd by an eternal revolution of forms. The destruction of some is the birth of others. The different disposition of the atoms makes the different sorts of minds: but all is dissipated & plung'd again into the same abyss after death. According to Anaximander, that which is now stone, wood, metal, may be dissolv'd not only into water, air, & pure fla-

me, but into thinking, reasoning minds. According to him, our own idle fears have dug the infernal pit, & our own frighted imagination is the source of those famous rivers which flow in gloomy Tartarus. Our superstition has peopled the celestial regions with Gods and Demi-Gods; and it is our vanity which makes us imagine that we shall one day drink nectar with them. According to him, goodness & malice, virtue & vice, justice & injustice, are but names which we give to things, as they please or displease us. Men are born vicious or virtuous, as tygers are born fierce, & lambs mild. All is the effect of an invincible fatality; & we think that we chuse, only because the sweetness of pleasure hides the force which irresistibly draws us. This, o Samians! is the dreadful precipice to which

ma, sino tambien en alma racional. Segun él nuestros frívolos temores han formado los infiernos, y nuestra imaginacion asombrada es el manantial de los famosos rios que corren en el adusto Tártaro. Nuestra supersticion ha poblado las celestes regiones de Dioses y Semi-Dioses, y nuestra vanidad nos hace creer que beberemos algun dia el néctar en su compañía. Segun él la bondad, la malicia, la virtud, el crímen, la justicia y la injusticia no son sino nombres que hemos dado á las cosas segun nos gustan ó nos displacen: los hombres nacen viciosos ó virtuosos. como nacen feroces los osos, y mansos los corderos: todo es efecto de una invencible fatalidad; y no se cree escoger, sino es porque el placer encubre con su dulzura la fuerza que nos arrastra. Ved, ó Samios, el principio espantoso á que Anaximandro quiere conduciros.

En tanto que yo hablaba los Dioses se declaráron. Oyese por todas partes el estruendo de los truenos: los impetuosos vientos mezclan y confunden los elementos: llénanse todos de horror y espanto. Yo me postré al pie de los altares, y en alta voz dixe: Celestes divinidades, dad testimónio de la verdad. á la que vosotras solas inspirais el amor. Al instante una profunda calma sucedió á la tempestad: apaciguase la naturaleza, y calla: una divina voz pareció salir de lo interior del templo, y hablar de esta suerte: Los Dioses hacen el bien por el solo amor del bien: no se puede honrarlos dignamente sino es semejándolos <sup>9</sup>.

Los Sacerdotes y la multitud, mas sorprehendidos de lo maravilloso que de

o Vide Bierecl. Aur. corm.

he would lead you.

While I am speaking the Gods declare themselves. The thunder rartles. & the impetuous winds mix & confound the elements; the whole assembly is fill'd with horror & dread. I prostrate my self at the foot of the altar, & cry out: O celestial powers! give testimony to the truth, the love of which you alone inspire. Immediately the storm is succeeded by a profound calm; all nature is hushed & silent: a divine voice seems to come from the furthermost part of the temple, and to say: The Gods do good for the sole love of good; you cannot honour them worthily, but by resembling them 9.

The Priest, & the multitude, who were more struck with the prodigy

Hier. on the Golden verses of Pythagoras.
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than they had been with the truth, chang'd their sentiments, & declar'd in my favour. Anaximander perceived it, & imagining that I had corrupted the Pontiffs in order to delude the people, cover'd himself with a new kind of hypocrisy, & said to the assembly: The oracle has spoken, & I must be silent; I believe, but I am not yet enlighten'd; my heart is touch'd, but my understanding is not yet convinced; I desire to discourse with Pythagoras in private, & to be instructed by his reasonings.

Being moved and affected with Anaximander's seeming sincerity, I embraced him with tears of joy in the presence of the King & the Pontiffs, & conducted him to my own house. The impious wretch imagining that it was impossible for a man of sense not to think as he did, believ'd that la verdad; mudan de sentir, y se reunen à mi favor. Apercíbelo Anaxîmandro, y persuadido à que yo habia ganado los Pontífices para engañar al pueblo, se emboza en una nueva especie de hipocresía, y dixo à la asamblea: El oráculo ha hablado, y yo debo callar: yo creo, pero aun no tengo la luz: mi corazon está enternecido, pero no está convencida mi razon: yo quiero conversar con Pitágoras solo, é instruirme con sus razonamientos.

Enternecido por estas palabras, que yo creí sinceras, abracé al anciano con lágrimas de alegría en presencia del Rey y los Pontífices, y le conduxe á mi casa. Imaginando el impío que no se podia tener entendimiento sin discurrir como él, creia que yo no afectaba aquel zelo de la religion sino para em137 belesar el pueblo, y ganar su voto. Quando estuvimos solos, mudó de lenguage, y me dixo.

Nuestra disputa se reduce á saber si la naturaleza eterna obra con sabiduría y designio, ó si toma toda suerte de formas por una ciega necesidad. No nos ofusquemos con los juicios vulgares: un filosofo no debe creer sino quando le obliga una entera evidencia. Yo no discurro sino sobre lo que veo, y. yo no veo en toda la naturaleza sino una materia inmensa, y una fuerza infinita: esta materia agente es eterna: luego en un tiempo infinito una fuerza todo poderosa debe necesariamente dar toda suerte de formas á una materia inmensa. Ella ha tenido otras que las que hoy vemos: ella las tomará nuevas: todo se ha mudado, todo se muda, todo se mudará. Ved aquí el I affected this zeal for religion, only to throw a mist before the eyes of the people. We were no sooner alone, than he changed his style, & said to me.

The dispute between us is reduc'd to this question; whether eternal nature acts with wisdom & design or takes all sort of forms by meer necessity. Let us not dazzle our eyes with vulgar prejudices. A philosopher cannot believe but when he is forced to it by a complete evidence. I reason only upon what I see; & I see nothing in all nature but an immense matter, & an infinite activity. This active matter is eternal. Now an infinite active force must; in an eternal duration, of necessity give all sorts of forms to an immense matter. It has had other forms than what we see at present, & it will take new ones. every thing has chang'd, & does change, & will change. Such is the eternal circle in which the atoms roll.

What you offer, reply'd I, is nothing but sophistry instead of proof. You see nothing in all nature, say you, but an infinite activity & an immense matter. I allow it: but does it follow from thence, that the infinite activity is a property of matter? Matter is eternal (add you), & it may be so 10, because the infinite force which is always acting, may have always produced it: but do you conclude from thence that it is the only existing substance? I shall agree also that an all-powerful force may in an eternal duration give all sorts of forms to an immense matter: but is this a proof that that force acts by a blind necessity & without design? Tho' I should

círculo eterno en el que ruedan los átomos.

Ved ahí, repliqué yo, una sofistería, y no una prueba. Vos no veis, decis vos, en toda la naturaleza sino una fuerza infinita y una materia inmensa: yo convengo en ello; ¿ pero se sigue acaso que la fuerza infinita sea una propiedad de la materia? La materia es eterna, añadis vos: bien puede ser 10; porque la fuerza infinita, siempre agente de todo tiempo, la puede haber producido; ¿pero concluis vos de esto que ella sea la única sustancia exístente? Tambien convendré que la fuerza omnipotente puede dar en un tiempo infinito toda suerte de formas á una materia inmensa; ¿ però es esta una prueba de que esta fuerza obra por una necesidad ciega y sin designio? Quando yo admitiera vuestros principios, negaria, no obstante, vuestras consequencias, que me parecen absolutamente falsas. Ved aquí las razones.

La idea que nosotros tenemos de la materia no encierra la de la fuerza: ella no dexa de ser materia quando está en un perfecto reposo: ella no sabria volverse el movimiento quando le ha perdido: de aquí concluyo que ella no es activa por sí misma, y por consequencia que la fuerza infinita no es una de sus propiedades.

Mas: yo percibo en mí y en muchos seres que me circundan un principio comparador que siente, que raciocina, y que juzga: luego es absurdo suponer que una materia sin pensar y sin sentir pueda sentir y ser inteligente mudando de lugar o de figura: no hay union alguna entre estas ideas: es verdad que la vivacidad de nuestro admit your principles, I must deny your consequences, which seems to me absolutely false: my reasons are these.

The idea which we have of matter; does not necessarily include that of activity. Matter does not cease to be matter when in perfect rest; it cannot restore motion to it self when it has lost it. From whence I conclude, that it is not active of it self, & consequently that infinite force is not one of its properties.

Further, I perceive in my self & in several beings about me a reasoning principle which feels, thinks, compares & judges. Now it is absurd to suppose that matter without thought & sensation, can become sensible and intelligent, merely by change of place or form: there is no connection betiween these ideas. Yet I allow that

the quickness of our sensations depends often upon the motion of the humours in the body; & this proves that spirit & body are united, but by no means that they are the same: & from the whole I conclude, that there is in nature another substance besides matter, & consequently that there may be a sovereign intellect much superior to yours, to mine, and to all those with which we are acquainted.

In order to know whether there be such an intellect, I run over all the wonders of the universe; I observe the constancy and regularity of its laws, the fruitfulness and variety of its productions, the connection and agreement of its parts, the conformation of animals, the structure of plants, the order of the elements, & the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. I cannot doubt but that all is the effect of

sentir depende de ordinario del movimiento de nuestros humores: esto prueba que el espíritu y el cuerpo pueden estar unidos; pero de ningun modo que son uno: de àquí yo concluyo que hay en la naturaleza otra sustancia que la materia, y por consequencia que puede haber una inteligencia soberana muy superior á mi alma, á la vuestra, y á las de todos los otros hombres.

Para saber si hay una tal inteligencia, yo recorro todas las maravillas
del universo: observo la constancia y
regularidad de sus leyes, la fecundidad
y variedad de sus producciones, la ligacion y conveniencia de sus partes, la
conformacion de los animales, la estructura de las plantas, el órden de
los elementos, la revolucion de los astros: entonces no puedo dudar ya que
todo no sea efecto de un designio, de

un arte y una sabiduría suprema. De ello concluyo que la fuerza infinita que vos reconoceis en la naturaleza es una inteligencia soberana.

Yo me acuerdo, dixo Ciro, que Zoroastres me corrió el velo en cierta ocasion á todas esas verdades: una vista
superficial de esos prodigios puede dexar al entendimiento en la incertidumbre; peró quando se desciende al por
menor, quando se entra en el santuario de la naturaleza, quando se estudia á fondo sus secretos, no se puede
hesitar mas. Yo no veo cómo Anaxímandro pudo resistir á la fuerza de
esas pruebas.

Despues de haberle expuesto, volvio á decir el sabio Samio, las razones que me hacian creer, le rogué me dixese las que le ronducian á dudar.

Un ser infinitamente sabio y poderoso, respondió él, debe tener toda suerAnd from this I conclude, that the infinite force which you acknowledge to be in nature, is a sovereign mind.

I remember, said Cyrus, interrupting him here), that Zoroaster laid
open to me all those beauties & wonderful appearances. A superficial view
of them might leave the mind in some uncertainty; but when we descend
to particulars, when we enter into
the sanctuary of nature, and study its
secrets to the bottom, it is impossible any longer to hesitate. I do not
see how Anaximander could resist the
force of your arguments.

After having laid before him, reply'd Pythagoras, the motives which
induc'd me to believe, I desir'd him.
to tell me his objections.

A being infinitely wise and powerful, said he, must have all kinds of perfection; his goodness must be answerable to his wisdom, and his justice equal to his power; nevertheless, according to your system, the universe is full of imperfections & vices; all nature abounds with beings unhappy & wicked. Now I cannot conceive how sufferings & crimes can begin or subsist under the empire of a being supremely good, wise, & powerful. The idea of a cause infinitely perfect seems inconsistent with effects so contrary to his beneficent nature. This is the reason of my doubts.

what you see clearly, because you do not see further? The smallest light engages us to believe, but the greatest obscurity is not a sufficient reason for denying. In this twilight of human life, the eye of the understanding is too weak to discover even first prin-

te de perfecciones: su bondad y su justicia deben igualar á su sabiduría y su poder: no obstante, el universo está lleno de defectos y de vicios: veo en todas partes seres infelices y malvados: luego no sabré concebir de qué sormalos padeceres y los crímenes pueden empezar ó subsistir baxo el imperio de un ser soberanamente bueno, sabio y poderoso. La idea de una cansa infinitamente perfecta me parece incompatible con efectos tan contrarios á su naturaleza bienbechora. Ved aquí la razon de mis dudas:

¿Qué, replique. yo, negareis vos lo que veis claramente, porque no se extiende á mas vuestra comprehension? La mas pequeña hiz nos conduce á creer; pero la obscuridad mayor no es razon para negar. En este crepúsculo de la vida humana las luces del entendimiento son muy débiles para mos.

trarnos las primeras verdades en una perfecta claridad. No se hace sino entreverlas de lejos por un rayo suelto. que basta para guiarnos; pero esto no es una evidencia que disipa todas las. nubes. Desechareis las pruebas mas. convincentes de la existencia de una inteligencia soberana, á causa de que no veis las secretas razones de su conduçta. Vos negais la sabiduría eterna, porque no concebis cómo el mal puede. subsistir baxo su imperio. ¡O Anaxí-, mandro! ¿Es esto raciosinar? Una cosa. no es porque vos no la veis. Ved aquí á lo que se reducen todas vuestras dificult ades.

Vos me haceis injusticia, replico Anaximandro: yo no niego ni afirmo nada; pero dudo de todo, porque no veo nada demostrado: yo estoy en la triste necesidad de fluctuar eternamen-

ciples in their perfect evidence. We only get a glimpse of them at a distance, & as it were, by an accidental ray, which suffices to conduct us; but it is not a light which dispels all obscurity. Will you reject the most convincing proofs of the existence of a sovereign intelligence, because you see not the secret reasons of his conduct? Will you deny eternal wish thom, merely because you cannot conceive how evil can subsist under its government? O-Anaximander! Is this reasoning?

You do me wrong, reply'd Anaximander; I neither affirm nor deny any thing, but I doubt of every thing, because I see nothing demonstrated, I find my self in the ne-

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cessity of fluctuating for ever in a sea of uncertainties 11.

I perceiv'd that his blindness was going to lead him into all sorts of absurdities. I resolved to follow him to the very blink of the precipice, & shew him all the horrors of it, in order to bring him back. Let us follow, said I step by step, the consequences of your system.

To demonstrate 12 is to prove, not only that a thing is, but the impossibility of its not being. You cannot prove in this manner the existence of bodies; would this be sufficient to make you doubt whether there are bodies? One may demonstrate the connection of ideas, but facts can be

<sup>.</sup> II See the discourse at the end.

<sup>12</sup> I speak here of geometrical & metaphysical deenonstration.

## te en un mar de incertidumbres 11.

Yo conocí que su ceguedad lo iba á guiar á toda suerte de absurdos: quise seguirle hasta la orilla del precipicio, y mostrarle los horrores del abismo adonde se arrojaba. Exâminemos paso á paso, le dixe, las consequencias de vuestro sistema.

Demostrar 12 es probar, no solo que una cosa es, sino la imposibilidad de que no sea: no puede probarse así la exîstencia de los cuerpos: ¿osareis dudarlo seriamente? Puédese demostrar la ligacion de las ideas; pero los hechos no se prueban sino por el testimonio de los sentidos. Pedir demos-

II La narracion muestra los diferentes progresos del entendimiento en la incredul dad: el Ateo que queria demostrar se bace aqui Pirroniano. Véase el discurso al An.

<sup>12</sup> To bablo aquí de la demostracion geométrica y metafisica.

traciones donde se trata de dictámenes, colocar los dictámenes donde es menester demostraciones, es invertir la naturaleza de las cosas, es querer ver los sonidos, y oir los colores. Quando todo nos guia á creer, quando nada nos fuerza á dudar, debe rendirse el entendimiento á esta evidencia: esto no es una demostracion geométrica, tampoco es simple probabilidad; pero es prueba suficiente para nuestra resolucion 13.

Los sentidos nos engañan de ordinario, dixo él: no se debe fiar de su testimonio. La vida no es tal vez sino

<sup>13</sup> El manantial del Pirronismo viene de que no distinguen una demostracion, una prueba y una probabilidad. Una demostracion supone la idea contradictoria imposible. Una prueba de betbos es donde todas las razonés llevan à creer sin que baya pretexto de dudar. Una probabilidad es donde las razones de creer son mas fuertes que las de dudar.

proved only by the testimony of the senses. To require demonstration in matters of sensation, & to appeal to sensation where demonstration is necessary, is to overturn the nature of things. 'Tis the same folly as to desire to see sounds & hear colours. When there are strong reasons for believing, & nothing obliges us to doubt, the mind should yield to this evidence. It is not a geometrical demonstration; neither is it a mere probability: but such a proof as is sufficient to determine us 13.

The senses, said Anaximander, often deceive us, & their testimony is not to be relied on. Life is perhaps

<sup>23</sup> The source of Pyrrhonism is frequently the not distinguishing between demonstration, proof & probability. A demonstration is where the contradictory is Impossible. A proof where there are strong reasons for believing, and none against it. A probability, where the reasons for believing are stronger than those for doubting.

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but a continued dream, where all is illusion.

I agree, reply'd I, that the senses often deceive us, but is this a proof that they always do so, or that they are never to be relly'd on; I believe that there are bodies, not upon the credit of one or more senses, but upon the concurrent testimony of all the senses, in all men, in all times, and in all places. Now as universal & immurable ideas are equivalent to demonstrations in the sciences, so the continual harmony, & almost infinite combination of 'our sensations are proofs in points of fact.

I have brought you now, replied Anaximander, where I would have you. Our ideas are as uncertain as our sensations. There is no such thing as demonstration, or as immutable & universal truths. I know not indeed

un perpetuo sueño, semejante á las ilusiones del soñar.

Convengo, respondí yo, que los sentidos nos engañan de ordinario; ¿pero es esto prueba de que siempre nos engañan? Yo creo que hay cuerpos, no solo por el testimonio de un solo sentido, ni de muchos, sino por el unánime consentimiento de todos los sentidos, en todos los hombres, en todos los 'tiempos, y en todos los lugares: luego como las ideas universales é inmutables nos sirven de demostraciones en las ciencias, así la uniformidad continua y la ligacion tonstante de nuestros sentidos nos sirven de pruebas quando se trata de hêchos.

Ved aquí, dixo Anaximandro, adonde yo queria conduciros. Nuestras ideas son tan inciertas como nuestros sentidos: ello no hay demostrationes: ello no hay verdades inmutables y universales. No se sigue que una cosa sea

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verdadera porque nos parezoa tal: todo entendimiento que se engaña de ordinario, puede engañarse siempre; y esta simple posibilidad basta para hacerme dudar de todo.

Tal es la naturaleza de nuestro entendimiento, repliqué yo: no podemos dexar de rendir homenage á la verdad quando claramente se percibe: aun somos forzados á consentirla. La duda no es libre: así esta imposibilidad de dudar es lo que se llama conviccion. El entendimiento humano no puede penetrar mas.

O Anaximandro, vos creis raciocinar mejor que los otros hombres; pero á suerza de sutilizar anonadais la pura razon. Reparad la inconstancia de whether there exist any other beings besides my self. But if there do, what appears true to some, may seem false to others. It does not follow that a thing is true because it appears so. A mind which is deceived often, may be deceived always; and this possibility is sufficient alone to make me doubt of every thing.

Such is the nature of our understanding, reply'd I, that we cannot refuse to do homage to truth when it is clearly discern'd; we are forced to acquiesce; we are no longer free to doubt. Now this impossibility of doubting, is what men call evidence; conviction. The mind of man can go no further.

O Anaximander, you think that you reason better than other men: but by too much refining you destroy pure reason. Observe the inconstancy of your mind, & the inconsistency of your discourse. You was at first for demonstrating that there is no sovereign intelligence. When I shew'd you that your pretended demonstrations were only loose suppositions, you then took refuge in a general doubting; & now at last your philosophy terminates in destroying reason, rejecting all evidence, and maintaining that there is no rule whereby to make any settled judgments. It is to no purpose therefore to reason longer with you.

Here I was silent to listen to what he would answer; but finding that he did not he speak. I thus resum'd my discourse: I suppose that you doubt seriously; but is it want of light, or the fear of being convinced, which causes your doubts? Enter into your self: truth is better felt than understood. vuestro entendimiento, y la contradiccion de vuestros discursos. Vos habeis querido demostrarme que no hay inteligencia soberana: quando os he hecho ver que vuestras pretendidas demostraciones no eran sino suposiciones vagas, os habeis echado á una duda universal: vuestra filosofía se termina en fin en destruir la razon, en desechar toda evidencia, y en sostener que no hay regla alguna que pueda fixar nuestros juicios; y por consequencia es inútil hablar mas largo tiempo con vos.

Aquí cesé yo de hablar para oir lo que él iba á responder; pero viendo que guardaba el silencio, continué así: Supongo que dudais seriamente; ¿ pero es la falta de luz, o el temor de no adquirirla lo que causa vuestras dudas? Volved en vos mismo: la sabiduría mejor se hace conocer que comprehender:

oid la voz de la naturaleza que habla en vos: ella se sublevará bien presto contra vuestras sutilezas. Vuestro corazon nacido con una sed insaciable de felicidad, desmentirá á vuestro entendimiento, que se alegra en la esperanza inhumana de su cercana extincion: mas volved á entrar en vos mismo: imponed silencio á vuestra imaginacion: no os dexeis ofuscar mas de vuestras pasiones; y hallareis en el fondo de vuestra alma un conocimiento de la divinidad, que disipará vuestras dudas: oyendo este sentir interior vuestro entendimiento se conformará con vuestro corazon: esta conformidad forma la paz del alma, y en este solo descanso se oye la voz de la sabiduría que suple la debilidad de muestros discursos. Aquí cesó Pitágoras de hablar, y Ciro le dixo.

Hearken to the voice of nature which speaks within you; she will soon rise up against all your subtilties. Your insatiable thirst of happiness, will give your understanding the lie, when it rejoices in the unnatural hope of your approaching extinction. Once again, I say, enter into your self; impose silence upon your imagination & your passions, you will find, in the inmost of your soul, an inexpressible consciousness of the divinity; which will not suffer you doubt. It is by hearkening to this eternal evidence that your understanding & your heart will be reconciled. On their reconcilement depends the peace of the soul, & it is in this tranquillity alone that we can hear the voice of wisdom. which supplies the defects of our reasonings. Here Pythagoras ceas'd, & Cyrus said.

You join the most affecting considerations with the most solid arguments. Whether we consult the idea of the first cause, or the nature of its effects, the happiness of man, or the good of society, reason or experience, all conspire to prove your system. But to believe that of Anaximander, we must take for granted against all reason, that motion is an essential property of matter; that matter is the only existing substance, & that infinite force acts without knowledge or design, notwithstanding all the marks of wisdom that shine throughout the universe.

I do not conceive how men can hesitate between the two systems. The one is obscure to the understanding, denies all consolation to the heart, & is destructive of society: the other is full of light & of comfortable ideas,

Vos unis los dictamenes mas sensibles con los discursos mas sólidos: sea consultando la idea de la primera causa o la naturaleza de sus efectos, la felicidad del hombre o el bien de la sociedad, la razon o la experiencia, todo conspira á probar vuestro sistema. Pero para discurrir como Anaximandro. es menester suponer contra toda razon que el movimiento es una propiedad. esencial de la materia; que la materia es la única sustancia existente; que la fuerza infinita obra sin conocimiento y sin designio, á pesar de todas las señas de sabiduría derramadas en el uni-Werso.

Yo no concibo cómo los hombres puedan balancear entre estos dos sistemas: el uno es tenebroso para el entendimiento, desconsolador para el corazon, y destruidor de la sociedad: el otro está Ueno de ideas de consuelo, produce los

mas nobles dictamenes, y nos afirma en todas las obligaciones de la vida civil. A mas de esto me parece que espuvisteis muy modesto sobre la fuerza de vuestras pruebas: ellas me parecen. invencibles y demostradas. Es necesario que el uno de los dos sistemas sea verdadero: la naturaleza eterna es una materia ciega ó una inteligencia sabia: no hay medio: vos habeis probado que ha primera opinion es fatsa y absurda: séguese evidentemente que la otra es verdadera y sólida. Daos priesa, sabio Pitágonas, daos priesa en decirme la impresion que hiciéron en Anaximandro vuestras conversaciones...

El se rétiro, respondio el filosofo, desesperado, y resuelto á perderme. Así como los débiles ojos que la luz del sol perturba y ciega, tal estaba el corazon de Anaximandro.

Ni los prodigios, ni las pruebas, ni

produces noble sentiments, & strengthens all the duties of civil life.

have been too modest upon the strength of your arguments. They seem to me invincible & demonstrative. One of the two systems must be true. The eternal nature is either blind matter, or a wise intelligence; there is no medium. You have shewn that the first opinion is absurd: the other therefore is evidently true & solid, Make haste to tell me. O wise Pythagoras! what impression your discourses made upon Anaximander.

He withdrew, answerd the philosopher, in confusion & despair, & with a resolution to ruin me. As weak eyes which the sun dazles & blinds, such was the heart of Anaximander,

Neither prodigies nor proofs, nor romo II. v

other considerations, can move the soul, when error has seiz'd upon the understanding by the corruption of the heart.

Since my departure from Samos: I hear that he is fallen into the wild extravagance which I had foreseen. Being resolv'd to believe nothing which could not be demonstrated with geometrical evidence, he is come not only to doubt of the most certain truths, but to believe the greatest absurdities. He maintains, without any allegory, that all he sees is but a dream; that all the men who are about him are phantoms; that it is he himself who speaks to & answers himself, when he converses with them; that the heaven & the earth, the stars & the elements, plants & trees, are only illusions; & in a word. that there is nothing real but himself.

los discursos pueden hacer ceder al alma quando el error se ha hecho dueño del entendimiento por la corrupcion del corazon.

Despues que parti de Samos, se que ha caido en el error que predixe: á fuerza de no querer creer sino lo que se puede demostrar con evidencia geométrica', ha llegado no solo á dudar de las verdades mas ciertas, sino tambien á creer los absurdos mas grandes. Sostiene sin alegoría alguna, que todo lo que ve no es mas que un sueño; que todos los hombres que le circundan son fantasmas; que es él mismo quien se habla y se responde; que el cielo y la tierra, los astros, los elementos, las plantas y los árboles no son sino ilusiones; y en fin que nada hay de real sino él.

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Queria al principio anonadar la esencia divina por substituir en su lugar una naturaleza ciega: al presente ha destruido esta misma naturaleza por mantener que él es solo ser que exîste en el universo 14.

Ciro salió de esta conversacion penetrado de la debilidad del entendimiento humano: conoció por el exemplo de Anaxímandro, que los ingenios mas sutiles pueden ir de grado en grado desde la impiedad hasta las extravagancia, y caer en un delirio filosófico, que no es menos insensato que la locura mas rústica.

El joven Príncipe, habiendose instruido á fondo de la religion de los Griegos,

<sup>14</sup> Los Egomistas se sirven el dia de boy de este modo de bablar, y en otro tiempo Carneades bablaba casi asimismo para probar que no se puede asegurar de nada sino de su propia existencia. Aquí el Ateista se bace Egomista. Véase el discurso al fin.

At first he was for destroying the divine essence to substitute blind nature in its place: at present he has destroy'd that nature it self, & maintains that he is the only existent being 14.

Thus ended the conversation between Cyrus & Pythagoras. The Prince was touch'd with the consideration of the weakness of human understanding. He saw by the example of Anaximander, that the most subtile genius's may go gradually from impiety to extravagance, & fall into a philosophical delirium, which is as real a madness as any other.

Cyrus went the next day to see the sage, in order to put some ques-

<sup>14</sup> The language of the modern Egomists, & of Carneades heretofore. See discourse at the end.

The profound peace, said he to Pythagoras, which is at present in Persia, gives me leisure to travel. I am going over the most famous countries to gather useful knowledge. I have been in Egypt, where I have inform d my self of the laws & government of that kingdom. I have travell'd over Greece to acquaint my self with the different republicks which compose it especially those of Lacedemon & Athens.

The ancient laws of Egypt seem to me have to been excellent, and founded upon nature; but its form of government was defective. The Kings had no bridle to restrain them. The thirty judges did not share the supreme authority with them. They were but the interpreters of the laws. Desfue al otro dia á ver á Pitágoras para preguntarle sobre las leyes de Minos.

La profunda paz que reyna en Persia, le dixo al sabio Samio, me da tiempo de viagear. Yo solicito en todos los paises los conocimientos útiles: he pasado por Egipto, donde he aprendido las leyes y el gobierno: he recorrido la Grecia para conocer las diferentes repúblicas que la componen, y sobre todas las de Lacedemonia y Atenas.

Las antiguas leyes de Egipto me han parecido excelentes, y fundadas sobre la naturaleza; pero la forma de su gobierno era defectuosa: no tenia ningun freno para contener los Reyes: los treinta jueses no participaban con ellos del supremo poder: solo eran intérpretes de las leyes. El despotismo y 155 las conquistas, en fin, han destruido aquel imperio.

Temo que Atenas no perezca por el defecto contrario: su gobierno es demasiado tumultuoso y popular. Las lei yes de Solon son buenas; pero no ha tenido bastante autoridad para reformar, el genio de un pueblo que gusta desmesuradamente de la libertad, del fausto y del placer.

Licurgo ha remediado los males que han arruinado á Egipto, y que perderán á Atenas; pero sus leyes son demasiado contrarias á la naturaleza. La igualdad de las clases y la comunidad de los bienes no pueden durar mucho tiempo. Luego que los Lacedemonios habrán extendido su poder en la Grecia, se libertatán sin duda de esas leyes: ellas ciñen de una parte las pasiones; pero las lisonjean demasiado por otra: desterrando la concupiscencia autorizan la ambicion.

potick power & conquests at:last destroy'd that empire.

I fear that Athers, will be ruin'd by a contrary fault. Its government is too popular & tumultuous. The laws of Solon are good, but he has not had sufficient authority to reform the genius of a people which have an unbounded inclination for liberty; luxury & pleasure.

Lycurgus has provided a remedy for the defects which ruin'd Egypt, & will destroy Athens. But his laws are too contrary to nature. Equality of ranks, & community of goods, cannot subsist long. Besides, his laws, while they restrain the passions on one side, indulge them too much on another; & while they proscribe sensuality, they favour ambition.

None of these three forms of government seem to me to be perfect. I have been told, that Minos heretofore establish'd one, in this island, which was free from the defects I have mention'!

Pythagoras admir'd the young Prince's penetration, & conducted him to the temple, where the laws of Minos where kept in a golden box.

Cyrus found there all that regarded religion, morality & policy, & whatever might contribute to the knowledge of the Gods, himself, & other men. He found in this sacred book all that was excellent in the laws of Egypt, Sparta, & Athens, & thereby perceived, that as the Egyptian knowledge had been useful to Minos, so Lycurgus & Solon were indebted to the Cretan law-giver for the most valuable parts of their insti-

Ninguna de estas tres formas de gobierno me parece perfecta. Me han-dicho que Minos estableció una en otro tiempo en esta isla, que remedia todos estos excesos.

Admiró Pitágoras la penetracion del jóven Príncipe, y le conduxo al templo donde las leyes de Minos estaban conservadas en un cofre de oro.

Allí leyó Ciro todo lo que miraba á la religion, á la moral y á-la política, y todo aquello que podia servir al conocimiento de los Dioses, de sí mismo, y de los otros hombres. Halló en aquel sagrado libro lo que habia de mejor en las leyes de Egipto, de Esparta y de Atenas; y conoció por esto que como Minos se habia aprovechada de las luces de los Egipcios, así Licurgo y Solon debian al legislador de Creta lo que tenían mas excelente en

sus instituciones. Sobre este modelo Ciro formó asimismo las leyes admirables que estableció en su imperio despues de haber conquistado el Asia.

Pitágoras le explicó despues la forma de gobierno de la antigua Creta; y despues de haberle mostrado como precabia igualmente el depotismo y lo popular, le dixo: Creerase que un gobierno tan perfecto en todas sus partes debiera haber subsistido siempre; pero no se ve ya casi algun vestigio. Los sucesores de Minos reynáron por algunos siglos, como dignos hijos de'tal padre: sus descendientes degeneráron poco á poco: no se creyéron bastantemente grandes, en tanto que no eran sino conservadores de las leyes: quisiéron substituir en lug àr de aquellas leyes sus voluntades absolutas. Los Cretenses resistiéron las innovaciones: de alle naciéron las discordias y las guerras orviles. tutions. And it was upon this model also, that Cyrus form'd those admirable laws which he stablish'd in his empire, after having conquer'd Asia. Pythagoras, after this, explain'd to him the form of government of ancient Crete, & how it provided equally against despotick power and anarchy. One would think, added the philosopher, that a government so perfect in all its parts, should have subsisted for ever. And indeed the successors of Minos reign'd for some ages like worthy children of such a father; but by degrees they degenerated. They did not think themselves great enough while they were only the protectors of the laws; they would, substitute their arbitrary will in the place of them. The Cretans oppos'd the innovation. From thence sprung discords & civil wars. In these tumults the Kings were dethron'd, exil'd, or put to death; & usurpers took their place. These usurpers, to flatter the people, weaken'd the authority of the noble. The deputies of the people, invaded the sovereign authority; monarchy was abolish'd & the government became popular.

Such is the sad condition of human things. The desire of unbounded authority in Princes, and the love of independence in the people, expose all kingdoms to inevitable revolutions. Nothing is fix'd or stable among men. Their passions, sooner or later, get the better of the best laws.

Cyrus understood by this, that the safety & happiness of a kingdom do not depend so much upon the wisdom of laws, as upon that of rulers. Neither is it the form of government which makes nations happy; all En estos tumultos los Reyrs fueron destronados: usurpadores se pusieron en su lugar: estos usurpadores debilitáron la autoridad de los nobles: los diputados del pueblo se hicieron dueños del poder soberano: la monarquía fue extincta, y el gobierno se hizo popular.

Tal es el triste estado de las cosas humanas. El deseo de la autoridad sin límite en los Príncipes, el amor á la independencia en los pueblos exponen todos los estados á inevitables revoluciones. Nada es fixo, nada es estable entre los hombres.

Ciro comprehendió por este discurso que la salud y felicidad de un estado no estriba solamente en la sabiduría de las leyes, sino aun mas en la de los Soberanos. En todos los paises cinco o seis hombres atrevidos, artifieiosos y eloquientes atraen, casi siempre é sí al Monarca o al senado. Todos los gobiernos son buenos quando los que reynan no buscan sino el bien público: pero siempre serán defectuosos, porque los hombres que los presiden son imperfectos.

preparo en fin á proseguir sus viages. Apartándose de Pitágoras, le dixo: Quánto disgusto tengo de veros abandonado á los caprichos de la suerte que os persigue! Qué dichoso seria en pasar mi vida con vos en Persia! No os ofreceria ni-los placees ni las riquezas que lisonjean á los otros hombres: sé que os moverian poco: el favor de los Reyes nada puede en vos, porque estais desengañado de todas las grandezas falsas; pero os ofreceré en

depends on the conduct of governors, their isteady execution, of the laws, and their own strict observance of them. All sorts of government are good, when those who govern seek only the publick welfare; but they are all defective, because the governors, being but men, are imperfect.

After several such conversations with the wise Samian, the Prince prepar'd to continue his travels, & at parting said to him: I am extremely concern'd to see you abandon'd to the cruelty of capricious fortune! How happy should I be, to spend my life with you in Persia! I will not offer you pleasures, or riches, which allure other men; I know you would be little mov'd by them: you are above the favours of Kings, because you see the vanity of human grandeur. But I offer you, in my dominions peace; liberty, Tomo II.

& the sweet ease which the Gods grant to those who love wisdom.

I should be very glad, reply'd Pythagoras, to live under your protection with Zoroaster & the Magi; but I must follow the orders given me by the oracle of Apollo. A mighty empire is rising in Italy, which will one day become master of the world; its form of government is like that establish'd at Crete by Minos. The genius of the people is as warlike as that of the Spartans. The generous love of their country, the esteem of personal poverty, in order to augment the publick treasure, the noble & disinterested sentiments which prevail among the citizens, their contempt of pleasure, & their ardent zeal for liberty, - render them fit to conquer the whole world. I am to introduce there the

mis estados la paz, la libertad, y el dulce descanso que conceden los Dioses á los que aman la sabiduría.

Yo tendria una verdadera alegría, replicó Pitágoras, de vivir baxo vuestra proteccion con Zoroastres y los Magos; pero es preciso siga las ordenes de Apolo. Un gran imperio se levanta en Italia, que ven lrá á ser algun dia dueño del universo: la forma de su gobierno es semejante á la que Minos estableció en Creta: el genio de aquellos pueblos es tan guerrero como el de los Espartanos: el amor generoso de la patria, el gusto de la pobreza personal por aumentar la riqueza pública, los dictámenes nobles y desinteresados que reynan entre sus ciudadanos, el menosprecio del placer, que unen à un ardiente zelo de la libertad, los hace propios á conquistar el mundo entero. Yo debo llevar allá el conocimiento de los Dioses y de las leyes. Yo os dexo; pero no os olvidaré jamas: mi corazon os seguirá á todas partes: vuestras conquistas se extenderán segun los oráculos. ¡Quieran los Dioses libraros entonces de la embriaguez de la autoridad suprema! ¡ Podais sentir largo tiempo el placer de no reynar sino para hacer los hombres felices! La fama me instruirá de vuestra suerte: yo preguntaré continuamente: ¿la grandeza ha mudado el corazon de Ciro? ¿ ama siempre la virtud? ¿teme siempre á los Dioses? Necesario es que os dexe. ¡Ah Ciro! ¡ qual será mi alegría de volveros á ver despues de la muerte entre los 'buenos Reyes que los Dioses coronan de una gloria inmortal. A Dios, Príncipe, á Dios: acordaos de no emplear jamas vuestro poder sino para hacer esentir los efectos de vuestra bondad.

knowledge of the Gods, & of laws. I. must leave you, but my heart will follow you every where. You will doubtless extend your conquests, as the oracles have foretold. May the Gods preserve you then from being intoxicated by sovereign power! May you long feel the pleasure of reigning only to make other men happy! Fame will inform me of your successes. I shall often ask, has not grandeur made a change in the heart of Cyrus? Does he still love virtue? Does he continue to fear the Gods? Though we now must part, we shall meet again in the abode of the just. Ah Cyrus! how joyful shall I be to see you again after death, among the good Kings, who are crown'd by the Gods with immortal glory! Farewel, Prince, farewel; & remember, that you never employ your power but to

manifest your goodness.

Cyrus was so much affected, that he could not speak. He respectfully embraced the old man, and bedew'd his face with tears. But in short, they must separate. Pythagoras embark'd very soon for Italy, & the Prince in a Phœnician vessel for Tyre.

As they were sailing from Crete, & the coasts of Greece began to disappear, he felt an inward regret, & calling to mind all he had seen & heard in those countries, said to Araspes: What! is this the nation that has been represented to me, as so superficial & trifling? I have found there great men of all kinds, profound philosophers, able warriors, wise politicians, & genius capable of reaching the heigths & depths of all things.

It is true, they love the agreeable kinds of knowledge, more than abs-

Ciro no pudo responderle nada: su corazon se enterneció: abraza al filósofo con veneracion: báñale el rostro con sus lágrimas: fue necesario en fin el separarse. Pitágoras en breve partió para Italia, y Ciro se embarcó en un baxel Fenicio para ir á Tiro.

Alejándose de Creta y de las costas de la Grecia, las dexaba con disgusto, y acordándose de todo lo que habia visto, le dixo á Araspes: ¡Qué! ¿es esta la nacion que se cree superficial y frívola? Yo he hallado en ella grandes hombres de todas especies: filósofos profundos, hábiles capitanes, grandes políticos, ingenios capaces de comprehenderlo y profundizarlo todo.

Ellos prefieren los conocimientos agradables á las ideas abstractas, las ar163

tes de imitacion á las indagaciones sutiles; pero no menosprecian las sublimes ciencias; al contrario, las poseen con excelencia quando quieren aplicarse.

- Aman á los extrangeros mas que las otras naciones; y por esto su pais merece ser llamado la patria comun del género humano. Parecen algunas veces demasiado ocupados en bagatelas y entretenimientos; pero los grandes hombres entre ellos tienen el secreto de preparar los negocios mas importantes aun en la diversion. Conocen que el entendimiento necesita ordinariamente de reposo; pero quando descansan saben mover las más grandes máquinas con los mas pequeños muelles. Miran la vida como un juego semejante á los juegos olímpicos, en que las danzas alegres se mezclan con los trabajos penibles.

tract ideas: the arts of imitation more than nice speculations: but they do not despise the sublime sciences. On the contrary, they excel in them, when they apply their minds to the study of them.

They love strangers more than other nations, of which their country' deserves to be stiled the common country of mankind. They seem indeed to be sometimes taken up too! much with trifles & amusements; but the great men among them have the secret of preparing the most important affairs, even while they are diverting themselves. They are sensible that the mind has need now & then of rest; but in these relaxations they can put in motion the greatest machines by the smallest springs. They look upon life as a kind of sport, but such as resembles the olympick games,

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where mirthful dancing is mix'd with. laborious exercises.

I admire, said Araspes, the politeness of the Greeks, & all their conversable qualities. But I cannot esteem them for their talents or their sciences. The Chaldeans & Egyptians surpass them exceedingly in all solid. knowledge.

I am of a very different, sentiment, from you, reply'd Cyrus. It is true indeed, we find sublime ideas & useful discoveries among the Chaldeans & Egyptians; but their depth of science is often full of obscurity. They know not, like the Greeks, how to come at unknown truths, by a chain of known & easy ones. That ingenious method of ranging each idea in its proper place, of leading the mind by degrees from the most simple truths to the most compounded, with or-

Yo admiro, dixo Araspes, lo cortesano de los Griegos, y todas las calidades que tienen para la sociedad; pero no sabria estimar ni sus talentos ni su ciencia. Los Caldeos y los Egipcios los aventajan infinitamente en todos los conocimientos sólidos.

Yo soy, replicó Ciro, de un sentir muy diferente del vuestro: es verdad que se hallan en los Caldeos y en los Egipcios grandes ideas útiles y descubrimientos; pero su ciencia está ordinariamente llena de obscuridad: ellos no saben, como los Griegos, llegar á conocer las verdades incógnitas por el encadenamiento de las verdades comunes: este método ingenioso de poner cada idea en su lugar, de conducir al entendimiento por los grados de las verdades mas sencillas á las verdades mas compues-

tas con orden, claridad y precision, es un secreto poco conocido de los Caldeos y de los Egipcios que se vanaglorian de tener mas ingenio original: en esto está la verdadera ciencia que enseña al hombre lo extendido y los límites de su entendimiento: por esto prefiero yo los Griegos á los otros pueblos, y no á causa de su civilidad.

La verdadera pulidez es propia de las almas delicadas de todas las naciones, y no está ligada á ningun pueblo en particular: La civilidad exterior no es sino la forma establecida en los diferentes paises para expresar aquella pulidez del alma. Yo prefiero la civilidad de los Griegos á la de todos los otros pueblos, porque es mas sincera, y menos embarazosa: ella desecha todas las superfluas formalidades: ella no se ocupa sino en hacer la sociedad agradable

der, perspicuity, & brevity, is a secret with which the Chaldeans and Egyptians, who boast of having more of original genius, are little acquainted. This, nevertheless, is the true science, by which man is taught the extent & bounds of his understanding; & it is for this reason that I prefer the Greeks to other nations, & not because of their politeness. · True politeness is common to tefined genius's of all nations, & is not peculiar to any one people. External civility is but the form establish'd in different countries for expressing that politeness of the mind. I prefer the civility of the Greeks to that of other nations, because it is more simple, and less troublesome; it excludes all superfluous formality: its only aim is

to render company & conservation easy & agreeable. But internal polite-

ness is very different from that superficial civility.

You were not present that day. when Pythagoras spoke to me upon this head. This is his notion of politeness, to which his own practice is answerable. It is an evenness of soul which excludes at the same time both insensibility & too much earnestness. -It supposes: a quick discernment, to perceive immediately the different i characters of men; & by an easy condescension, adapts itself to each man's taste, not to flatter, but to caim his passions. In a word, it is a forgetting of our selves, in order to seek what may be agreeable to others; but in so delicate a manner as to let them : source perceive that we are so emplo-, y'd. It knows how to contradict with respect, & to please without adulay libre: la cortesanía interior es bien diferente de aquella civilidad superficial.

Vos no estuvisteis presente el dia que Pitágoras me hablo en ello: ved aquí como la difinió: ved aquí como la practica. Es una igualdad de alma que excluye de una vez la apresuracion y la insensibilidad: supone un vivo discernimiento, que desde luego se apercibe de todo lo que puede convenir à los diferentes caracteres: es "una dulce condescendencia que sabe acomodarse al gusto de los otros, no para lisonjear, sino para avasallar sus pasiones: es un olvido de sí mismo, que busca con delicadeza el placer de otro sin hacer que se perciba esta solicitud: sabe contradecir con respeto, complacer sin adulacion: está igualmente distante de la insípida complacencia y de · la baxa familiaridad.

Asi hablaba Ciro con Araspes, quando los vientos contrarios detuviécron su curso, y les obligáron á dar -fondo en la isla de Chipre. El jóven - Príncipe : se, aprovecho : de esta ocasion para visitar el templo de Pafos y los - bosques de Idalia, consagrados-á la madre de los amores. Viendo aquellos r sitios famosos, traxo á la memoria los reparos de Pitágoras sobre la corrupcion de los poetas Griegos, y sobre los monstruosos efectos de su imaginacion desreglada: ellos habian degradado la primitiva teología de Orfeo para hacer descender del empireo las deidades ce-· lestes, situándolas en las montañas de la Grecia como en su supremo cielo, . atribuyéndolas no solo las humanas pasiones, sino tambien los vicios mas ver-

tion, & is equally remote from an insipid: complaisance & a mean familiarity. The or the control that the fe In this, manner Cyrus & Araspes discoursed together, till by contrary winds they were obliged to cast anchor on the coast of Cyprus. The Prince took this opportunity to visit the temple of Paphos & the groves of Idalia, consecrated to the mother of love. The sight of these famous places brought to his mind, what Pythagoras had said concerning the corruption of the Greek poets, & the monstruous productions of their will and licentious imaginations. They had debased the primitive theology of Orpheus, brought the heavenly powers down from the empireum, to place them on the mountains of Greece, as in their highest heaven; & had ascribed to them not only human TOMO II.

passions, but the most shameful vices 15. Cyrus laid hold of the first favourable moment to quit this profane island, & soon after landed at Tyre. 🔿

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## LIBRO VII.

Habiendo destruido el Rey de Babilonia la antigua Tiro, los habitantes edificáron nueva ciudad en una isla vecina á treinta estadios de la ribera.

Extendíase esta isla en media luna para abrazar un golfo, donde los
baxeles estaban al abrigo de los vientos: muchas calles de cedros habia en
lo largo del puerto, y á cada una de
sus extremidades una fortaleza innaccesible hacia la seguridad de la ciudad
y de los navíos que allí arribaban.

En medio del muelle un pórtico sostenido de doce hileras de columnas formaba muchas galerías, donde se junta-

## BOOK VII.

The King of Babylon had destroy'd ancient Tyre, after a thirteen year's siege. The Tyrians foreseeing that their city would be taken, had built another in a neighbouring island, thirty furlongs from the shore.

This island stretched it self in form of a crescent, and enclos'd a bay, where the ships were sheltered from the winds. Divers rows of cedars beautify'd the port; and on each side of it was a fortress for the security of the town & of the shipping.

In the middle of the mole was a portico of twelve rows of pillars, with several galleries, where, at cer-

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tain hours of the day, the people of all nations assembled to buy & self. There one might hear all languages spoken, & see the manners & habits of all the different nations, so that Tyre seem'd the capital of the universe.

An infinite number of vessels were floating upon the water; some going, others arriving. A prodigious throng of people cover'd the keys. In one place they were cutting the cedars of Lebanon. In another they were launching new-built vessels, with loud shouts, that made the shore resound. Some were furling their sails, while the weary rowers enjoy'd repose, others were hastening to leave the port. Some were busy in unloading ships: some in transporting merchandize; and others in filling the magazines. All were in motion, earnest at work, & eager in promoting trade.

han à ciertas horas del dia los negociantes de todos los países. Otanse hablar todas suertes de lenguas, y se distinguian las costumbres de las diferentes naciones. Paretia ser la ciudad de Tiro la capital de todo el universo.

Un número prodigioso de baxeles cubria la mar: los unos partian, y los otros arribaban. Aquí recogian las velas en tanto que los remeros fatigados gozaban de reposo: allí echaban á la mar las embarcaciones nuevamente construidas. Un tropel innumerable de pueblo inundaba el puerto: estos se ocupaban en descargar los navios, aquellos en transportar las mercadurías, y otros en llevar los almacenes: Todos se empleaban en el trabajo: todos se animaban al comercio.

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Este espectáculo entretuvo mucho tiempo la vista de Ciro : avanzose despues hácia una de las extremidades del muelle, y encontro un hombre que creia conocer. Me engaño yo, dixo el Principe: ¿ no es este Amenofis, que ha dexado su soledad para volver à entrar en la sociedad de los hombres? Yo mismo soy, respondió el sabio Egipcio: he dexado la Arabia Feliz por retirarme al pie del monte Libano. Sor prehendido Ciro de esta mudanza, le pregunto los motivos. Arobal, dixo Amenofis, es la causa. Aquel Arobal de quien yo os habit en otro 'tiempo prisionero' conmigo en Menfis, y esclavo en las minas de Egipto, veca hijo del Rey de Tiro; pero él ignoraba su alto nacimiento: ha vuelto á subir al trono de sus mayores, y su verdadero nombre es Ecnibal. Yo gozo una tranquilidad perfecca en

Cyrus observ'd with pleasure this scene of hurry & business, & advancing towards one end of the mole, met a man, whom he thought he knew. Am I deceived, cry'd our the Prince, or is it Amenophis, who has left his solitude, to come into the society of men? It is I, reply'd the sage Egyptian: I have chang'd my retreat in Arabia for another at the foot of mount Lebanon. Cyrus surpriz'd at this alteration, ask'd him the reason. Arobal, said Amenophis, is the cause of it. That Arobal, of whom I spoke to you formerly, who was prisoner with me at Memphis, & my fellow slave in the mines of Egypt, was son to the King of Tyre, but knew not his birth. He has ascended the throne of his ancestors: & his true name is Ecnibal. I enjoy a perfect tranquillity in his dominions. Come, & see a

Prince who is worthy of your friendship. Inform me first, replied Cyrus, of all that has happen'd to him since his departure from Arabia. Your friendship for him made me sollicitous for his success, & I rejoice with you on your finding him again; but I cou'd never forgive his leaving you.

Amenophis led the Prince & Araspes into the hollow of a rock, from whence they had a view of the sea, the city of Tyre, and the fertile fields near it. On one side mount Lebanon bounded the prospect, & on the other the isle of Cyprus seem'd to fly away upon the waters. They all three sat down upon a bed of moss, and the Ægyptian sage thus began his relation of the adventures of the Tyrian King.

While Ecnibal was yet a child in his cradle, his father dy'd. His uncle

sus estados. Venid á ver un Príncipe, que es digno de vuestra amistad. Yo me interesaba en su suerte, respondió Ciro, por la amistad que vos le concebisteis; pero no podia perdonarle haberos dexado. Yo parto con vos el gusto de haber vuelto á hallar vuestro amigo: contadme lo que le sucedió despues de vuestra separacion.

Amenofis condusso á Ciro y á Araspes á la concavidad de una peña desde donde se descubria el mar, la ciudad de Tiro, y las fértiles campiñas
que la circundan. De una parte el
mionte Libano paraba la vista, y de
la otra la isla de Chipre parecia huir
sobre las aguas: Sentáronse los tres
sobre un asiento de ovas, y el sabio
Egipcio se dió priesa en referir á Ciro
las asenturas del Rey de Tiro.

El padre de Ecnibal, dixo, murió estando aun él en la cuna. Itobal su

sio aspirando á reynar, resolvió desembarazarse del jouen Príncipe. Baal, á quien se habia constado la educacion de Ecnibal para libertarlo de la crueldad del tirano, hizo correr las voces de su muerte: enviole à una solitaria campiña al pie del monte Libano, donde le hizo tener por hijo suyo baxo el nombre de Arobal, sin descubrirle su nacimiento. Quando llego Ecnibal á les catorce años, Baal formo el designio de restablecerlo en el trono de sus mayores. Habiendo el usurpador descubierto los proyectos de aquel fiel Tirio, le hizo encerrar en una estrecha prision, y le amenazó con la muerte mas cruel si no le entregaba al jouen Príncipe. Baal guardo silencio, resuelto á morir antes que faltar á su obligacion y al cariño que tenia á Ecnibal.

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Itobal, aspiring to the royalty, resolv'd to rid himself of the young Prince. But Bahal, to whom his education was entrusted, spread a report of his death, to preserve him from the cruelty of the tyrant; & sent him to a so-i litary part of the country, at the foot of mount Lebanon, where he made him pass for his own son, under the name of Arobal. There he went frequently to see & to discourse with the Prince, but without discovering to him his birth. When he was in his fourteenth year, Bahal form'd a designto place him upon the throne. But, the usurper being apprized of the projects of the faithful Tyrian, shut him. up in a close prison, & threaten'd him. with the most cruel death, if he did. not deliver up the young Prince into: his hands. Bahal, however, kept silence, & was resolv'd to die rather,

In the mean while, the tyrant seeing that the heir of the crown was yet living, was greatly disturb'd & incens'd. In order to satisfy his rage, and calm his disquiets, he gave order to extinguish the whole race of Bahal. But a faithful slave having private notice of it, contriv'd Ecnibal's estape; so that he left Phoenicia without knowing the secret of his birth.

Bahal got out of prison, by throwing himself from a high tower into the sea, got ashore by swiming, & retir'd to Babylon, where he made himself known to Nabuchodonosor. He stirr'd up that conqueror to make war upon Itobal, and to undertake the long siege of Tyre. The King of Babylon being inform'd of the bravery & capacity of Bahal, chose him to

No obstante, Itobal estando con noticia de que el heredero de la corona nun vivia, se turba y agita. Para calmar sus inquietudes y saciar su tabia ordenó que hiciesen morir todos los hijos de Baal. Un fiel esclavo lo supo, é kizo salvar à Ecnibal: así este jóven y desgraciado Príncipe dexó la Fenicia sin saber el secreto de su nacimiento.

Baal huyó de la prision echándose de una alta torre al mar: llegó á la orilla á nado, y se retiró á Babilonia, donde se hizo conocer de Nabucodonosor. Para vengarse del degüello de sus hijos excitó á aquel conquistador à hacer la guerra á Itobal, y á emprender el largo sitio de Tiro. Informado el Rey de Babilonia de la capacidad y virtud de Baal, le eligió para

mandar en xefe aquella expedicion. Itobal fue muerto en ella, y despues de la toma de la ciudad, Baal fue elevado al trono de Tiro por Nabucodonosor, que así reconorió sus servicios y su afecto.

Baal no se dexó alucinar por el esplendor de la magestad. Habiendo sabido que Ecnibal se habia librado del furor del tirano, su primer cuidado fue enviar por toda el Asia á buscarle; pero no pudo tener noticia alguna: nosotros estábamos entonces en las minas de Egipto.

Arobal habiendo ido errante mucho tiempo por el Africa, y perdido el
esclavo que lo guiaba, se empeño en las
tropas de los Garios, resuelto á acabar
sus dias, ó distinguirse con alguna accion famosa. Yo os conté ya otra vez
nuestro primer conocimiento, nuestra
reséproca amistad, nuestra esclavi

command in chief at that siege. Itobal was kill'd, & after the town was taken, Bahal was rais'd to the throne of Tyre by Nabuchodonosor, who in that manner recompens'd his services & fidelity.

Bahal did not suffer himself to be dazzled by the lustre of royalty. His first care was to send over all Asia to seek Ecnibal; but he could learn no news of him; for we were then in the finnes of Egypt.

The young Prince having wander'd long in Africa, & lost the slave who conducted him, engag'd himself in the Carian troops, being resolv'd either to end his days, or to distinguish himself by some glorious action! I have formerly given you an account of our first acquaintance, our mutual TOMO II. 176

friendship, our common slavery, & our separation 1.

After having left me, he went to Babylon; where he was inform'd of the revolution which had happen'd at Tyre, & that Bahal, whom he believed his father, was rais'd to the throne. He speedily left the court of Nabuchodonosor, & soon arriv'd in Phœnicia, were he was introduc'd to Bahal.

The good old man, loaded with years, was reposing himself upon a rich carpet. Joy gives him strength; he rises, runs to Arobal, examines him, recalls all his features, & knows him to be the same. He can no longer contain himself, falls upon his neck, embraces him, bedews his face with tears, & cries out with transport: it

Despues de haberme dexado fue á Babilonia: allí fue donde supo la revolucion de Tiro, y que Baal que creia ser su padre, era elevado al trono. Dexó prontamente la corte de Nabucodonosor, y llegó en breve á la Fenicia, donde se dió á conocer á Baal.

El buen viejo, cargado de su edad, descansaba sobre una rica alfombra. La alegría le dió fuerzas, levántase, corre á encontrar á Arobal, exâmínale, hácele muchas preguntas, trae á la memoria sus facciones, y reconócelo en fin. No pudo contenerse mas, arrójase á su cuello, estréchale entre sus brazos: baña en lágrimas su rostro,

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y grita con admiracion: ¿Eres, pues, vos el que veo; es Ecnibal, es el hijo de mi dueño, es el infante que salvé de las manos del tirano, es la causa inocente de mis desgracias, y el motivo de mi gloria? ¿Yo en fin puedo mostrar mi reconocimiento al Rey que ya no es, restableciendo á su hijo? ¡O Dioses! así como recompensais mi fidelidad, yo muero contento.

Al punto despachó Baal embaxadores á la corte de Babilonia, y pidió permiso á Nabucodonosor de dexar el reyno, y reconocer á Ecnibal por su legítimo dueño. Así el Príncipe de Tiro subió al trono de sus mayores. Baal murió despues bien presto.

Arobal, habiendo ascendido al trono, envió á mi soledad un Tirio para participarme su suerte, y para obligarme á venir á su corte: yo me alegré de saber su felicidad, y de ver que is then you whom I see? It is Ecnibal himself, the son of my master, the child whom I savid from the tyrant's hands, the innocent cause of my disgrace, & the subject of my glory. I can now shew my gratitude towards the King who is no more, by restoting his son. Ah Gods! it is thus that you recompence my fidelity, I die content!

He dispatch'd ambassadors to the court of Babylon, to ask permission of the King to resign the crown, & repognize Ecnibal for his lawful master. Thus the Prince of Tyre ascended the throne of his ancestors: & Bahal died soon after.

As soon as Arobal was restor'd (which was a little time after your departure for Egypt), he sent a Tyrian to me in my solitude, to inform me of his fortune, & to press me to come & live at his court. I was charm'd to hear of his happiness, & to find that he still lov'd me. I express'd my joy in the most lively manner, & signify'd to the Tyrian, that all my desires were satisfy'd, since my friend was happy; but I absolutely refus'd to leave my retirement. He sent to me again, to conjure me to come & assist him in the labours of royalty. My answer was, that he had knowledge sufficient for all his duties: & that his past misfortunes would enable him to shun the dangers to which supreme authority is exposid.

At last, seeing that nothing could move me, he left Tyre, under pretence of going to Babylon to do homage to the Assyrian King, & arriv'd very soon at my solitude.

We tenderly embrac'd each other a long while. Doubtless you thought,

aun me amaba: manifesté mi gozo con las expresiones mas vivas, mostrando al Tirio que todos mis deseos estaban satisfechos, pues que era feliz mi amigo; pero rehusé absolutamente dexar mi retiro. El volvió á enviar de nuevo á pedirme encarecidamente viniese á so-correrle en los trabajos del reynar: respondíle que sus propias luces eran suficientes para llenar sus obligaciones, y que sus anteriores desgracias servirian de hacerle evitar los escollos de la autoridad suprema.

Viendo en fin que nada podia moverme, Ecnibal dexó á Tiro con el pretexto de ir á Babilonia á rendir su homenage al Rey de los Asirios, y en breve llegó á mi soledad.

Abrazámonos mucho tiempo con ternura. Vos habeis creido sin duda, me dixo, que os habia: olvidado, que nuestra separacion provenia de haberse resfriado mi amistad, y que la ambicion habia engañado mi vorazon; pero os habeis engañado. Es verdad que quando os dexé, el retiro se me hacia insoportable: yo no hallaba allí la paz: aquella inquietud provenia sin duda de los mismos Dioses: ellos me arrastraban sin que yo lo supiese á llenar los designios de su sabiduría: yo no podia gozar del reposo resistiéndoles. Así me han guiado al trono por caminos no conocidos: la grandeza no ha mudado mi corazon: mostradme que la ausencia no ha disminuido ouestra amistad: venid á sostenerme en los trabajos y los peligros á que la elevacion me expone.

¡Ah! lé dixe yo, no me forceis á dexar mi retiro: dexadme gozar del reposo que los Dioses me han concedisaid-he; that I had forgot you; that our separation proceeded from the cooling of my friendship; & that ambition, had seduc'd my heart; but you were mistaken. It is true, that when I left you, I could no longer support retirement; I had no peace in it. This restlessness, no doubt, proceeded from the Gods. They drew me away to accomplish the designs of their wist dom. Lould enjoy no repose while I resisted them. Tis thus that they have conducted me to the throne by unknown paths. Grandeur has not changed my heart; shew me that absence has not diminish'd your friends ship: come & support me in the toils & dangers, in which or oyalty engar ges me.

Ah; I said I to him; do not force me to quit my solitude; suffer me to enjoy the repose which the Gods haveigranted me: Grandeur excites the passions; courts are stormy seas. I have been already shipwreck'd, & have happily escap'd. Expose me not to the like misfortune a second time.

I guess your thoughts, reply'd Ecnibal. You apprehend the friendship of Kings; you have experienc'd their inconstancy: you have found that their favour is frequently but the forerunner of their hatred Apries lov'd you once, & forsook you afterwards. But alas! should you compare me with Apries?

No, no, reply'd I: I shall always distrust the friendship of a Prince, brought up in luxury and splendor, like the King of Egypt. But for you, who have been educated far from a throne, & in ignorance of your rank, & have since been try'd by all the disgrace of adverse fortune, I do not

do: la grandeza irrita las pasiones, las cortes son mares borrascosos: ya naufragué en ellas, me libré dichosamente: no me expongais segunda vez.

Ya os entiendo, replico Etnibal:
vos temeis la amistad de los Reyes:
habeis experimentado su inconstancia:
habeis conocido que su favor no sirve
de ordinario sino á disponer su odio.
Apris os amo en otro tiempo, os abandono despues. ¡Mas ay! ¿me debeis
vos comparar á Apris?

No, no, repliqué you desconfiaré siempre de la amistad de un Príncipe criado en el fausto y la delicia como el de Egipto; pero de vos, criado en la ignorancia de vuestro estado, probado despues con las desgracias de la fortuna, yo no temo que el reynar altere vuestros dictămenes: los Dioses os

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han conducido al trono: vos debeis completar sus obligaciones: es menester sacrificaros por el bien público; pero á
mí nada me obliga á meterme de nuevo en la turbulencia y el tumulto: yo
no cuido sino de morir en mi retiro,
donde la sabiduría alimenta mi corazon, y donde la esperanza de reunirme en breve al gran Osiris, me hace
olvidar mis desdichas pasadas.

Aquí un torrente de lágrimas suspendió nuestros discursos, y nos hizo
enmudecer: en fin, rompió Ecnibal el
silencio para decirme: El estudio de la
sabiduría no ha servido, pues, sino par
ra hacer insensible á Amenofis? Ea
pues: si no quereis conceder nada á mi
amistad, venid á lo menos á sostenerme contra mis flaquezas: puede ser olvide algun dia que he sido desdichado:

fear that royalty should alter your sentiments. The Gods have set you on the throne: you must fulfil the duties of a King, & sacrifice your self to publick good. But for me, nothing obliges me to engage a new in tumult & trouble. I have no thought but to die in solitude, where wisdom cherisheth my heart, and where the hope of being soon reunited to the great Oxiris, makes me forget all my past misfortunes.

Here a torrent of tears oblig'd us to silence, which Ecnibal at length breaking, said to me: Has the study of wisdom then serv'd only to make Amenophis insensible? Well, if you will grant nothing to friendship, come at least to support me in my weak-nesses. Alas! perhaps I shall one day forget that I have been unfortunate: perhaps I shall not be touch'd with

the miseries of other men: perhaps supreme authority will poison my heart, & make me like other Princes. Come, and preserve me from the errors, to which my state is ever liable; come, & fortify me in all the maxims of virtue, with which you have formerly inspir'd me. I feel that I have more need of a friend than ever. No, I cannot live without you.

He melted me with these words, & I consented to follow him; but on condition that I should not live at court, that I should never have any employment there, & that I should retire into some solitary place near Tyre. So I have only changed one retreat for another, that I might have the pleasure of being nearer my friend.

We parted from Arabia Felix, went to Babylon, & saw there Nabuchodonosor. But alas! how diffepuede ser no me enternezcan las miserias de la humanidad: puede ser que la autoridad suprema envenene mi corazon, y me hará semejante á los otros Príncipes. Venid á defenderme contra los errores unidos á mi condicion: venid á afirmarme en todas las máximas de virtud que me inspirasteis en otra ocasion: un fiel amigo me es mas necesario que nunca.

Enternecióme Ecnibal con estas palabras: consentí en fin en seguirle; pero con condicion de que yo no habia de vivir en la corte, que jamas tendria empleo alguno, y que me retiraria á alguna soledad cerca de Tiro: yo no he hecho sino mudar un retiro por otro, á fin de lograr el placer de avecinarme á mi amigo.

Partimos de la Feliz Arabia: fuimos á Babilonia: vimos allí á Nabusodonosor. ¡ Mas ay! ¡ qué diferente es de lo que era en otro tiempo! No es ya aquel conquistador que reynaba en medio de los triunfos, y que espantaba las naciones con los brillos de su gloria: de algun tiempo á esta parte ha perdido la razón: huye la sociedad de los hombres: va errante vagabundo por las montañas y los bosques como una feroz bestia. ¡Qué destino para un Príncipe tan grande!

Quando llegamos á Tiro, yo me retiré al pie del monte Libano, al mismo lugar donde habia pasado Ecnibal
su primera juventud: algunas veces vengo acá á verle: ét viene de ordinario á
mi soledad: nada podrá alterar nuestra amistad; porque hace la verdad
su único vínculo. Por este exemplo veo
que el reynar no es, como creia, incompatible con los afectos: todo depende de la
primera educación de los Principes: la
desgracia es la mejor escuela para ellos:

rent is he now from what he was heretofore. He is no longer that conqueror, who reign'd in the midst of
triumphs, & astonish'd the nations
with the splendor of his glory. For
some time past he has lost his reason;
he flyes the society of men, and wanders about in the mountains and
woods like a wild beast. How terrible a fate for so great a Prince!

When we arriv'd at Tyre, I retired to the foot of mount Lebanon, to the same place where Ecnibal was brought up. I come sometimes here to see him, & he goes frequently to my solitude. Nothing can impair our friendship, because truth is the only bond of it. I see by this that royalty is not, as I imagin'd, incompatible with true friendship: but all depends on the first education of Princes. Adversity is the best school for them; it

is there that heroes are form'd. Apries had been spoil'd by prosperity in his youth: Ecnibal is confirm'd in virtue by misfortunes.

After this, Amenophis conducted the Prince of Persia & his friend to the King's palace, and presented them to him. Cyrus was entertain'd for many days with extraordinary magnificence, and often express'd his astonishment to Amenophis, at the splendor which reign'd in this little state.

Be not surprized at it, answer'd the Egyptian, wherever commerce flourishes under the protection of wise laws, plenty soon becomes universal, & magnificence is no expense to the state.

The King of Tyre ask'd Cyrus divers questions about his country, his

en ella es donde se forman los heroes. Apris habia sido relaxado por las prosperidades de su juventad: Ecnibal se afirmó en la virtud por las adversidades.

Despues de esta conversacion Amenofis conduxo al Príncipe de Persia al
palacio de Ecnibal, y le presentó al
Rey de Tiro. Ciro fue tratado muchos
dias con una brillante magnificencia, y
mostró continuamente á Amenofis la
admiracion en que estaba de ver el
esplendor que reynaba en aquel pequeño estado.

No os sorprehenda, respondió el Egipcio: en todas partes donde florece el comercio por leyes sabias, se hace presto universal la abundancia, y la magnificencia no cuesta nada al estado.

El Rey de Tiro hizo muchas preguntas á Ciro sobre su pais, sobre sus viages, y las costumbres de los diferentes pueblos que habia visto: inclináronle los nobles sentires, y el delicado gusto que encerraban los discursos del jóven Príncipe: Ciro admiró en sulugar el entendimiento y virtud de Ecnibal: pasó muchos dias en su corte para instruirse de las reglas del comercio; y en fin pidió al Rey le explicase de qué modo habia hecho su estado floreciente en tan poco tiempo.

La Fenicia, dixo Ecnibal, siempre ha sido nombrada por el comercio: la situacion de Tiro es feliz: sus habitantes entienden la navegacion mejor que los otros pueblos: desde luego hubo una perfecta libertad en el tráfico: los extrangeros eran mirados como ciudadanos de nuestra ciudad; pero baxo el reynado de Itobal todo se volvió ruitravels, and the manners of the different nations he had seen. He was charmed with the noble sentiments & fine taste which appeared in the discourse of the young Prince: who, on the other hand, admir'd the good sense & virtue of Ecnibal. He spent some days at his court, to instruct himself in the maxims of commerce, and desir'd the King of Tyre to explain to him how he had brought his state into such a flourishing condition in so short a time.

replacementary said Ecnibal, has always been renown'd for commerce, Tyre is happily situated: the Tyrians understand navigation better than other people. At first, trade was perfectly free, & strangers were look'd upon as citizens of Tyre: but under the reign of Itobal all fell to ruin. Instead of keeping our ports open, ac-

cording to the old custom, he shut them out of political views. This King form'd a design of changing the fundamental constitution of Phoenicia, & of rendring a nation warlike, which had always shunn'd having any part in the quarrels of its neighbours. By this means commerce languish'd, our strength diminish'd; we drew upon us the wrath of the King of Babylon, who raz'd our ancient city, &t made us tributary.

As soon as Bahal was placed upon the throne, he endeavour'd to remedy these evils. I have but follow'd the plan which that good Prince left me.

I began by opening my ports to strangers, & by restoring the freedom of commerce. I declar'd that my name should never be made use of in it. na. En lugar de abrir nuestros puertos segun la antigua costumbre, el tirano los hizo cerrar por políticas miras: quiso mudar la fundamental constitucion de la Fenicia, y hacer guertera una nacion que siempre habia evitado tomar partido en las discordias de sus vecinos: por este medio el comercio descaeció, y nuestras fuerzas se debilitáron. Itobal atraxo contra nosotros la cólera del Rey de Babilonia, que arrasó nuestra antigua ciudad, y nos hizo tributarios.

Al instante que Baal fue elevado al trono, procuró remediar estos males: yo no he hecho otra cosa sino seguir el plano que me dexó aquel sabio Príncipe.

Yo empecé desde luego por abrir mis puertos á los extrangeros, y por restablecer la libertad del comercio: declaré que mi nombre jamas se emplearia sino para sostener sus privilegios, y hacer observar sus leyes. La autoridad de los Príncipes es demasiado formidable para que puedan los otros hombres entrar en sociedad con ellos.

Los tesoros del estado se habian agotado por las guerras: no habia fondos para los públicos trabajos. Las artes estaban sin honor, y descuidada la agricultura. Yo interesé los princi: pales mercantes à que adelantasen. grandes sumas á los pobres del pueblo en tanto que trataban entre ellos con crédito asegurado; pero este crédito jamas tuvo lugar entre los labradores y los artistas. La moneda es no solo una medida comun que regla el precio de las mercaderías, sino que es tambien prenda segura que tiene un valor real y casi igual en todas las naciones. Yo quise que esta prenda nunca fuese quitada de entre las manos de los ciu-

but to support its privileges, & make its laws be observ'd. The authority of Princes is too formidable for other men to enter into partnership, or to have any trading with them. The publick treasure had been exhausted, by long wars. There was no fund wherewith to keep the people at work. Arts were despied, & agriculture it self neglected, I engag'd the principal merchants to advance considerable sums to the artizans, while they negociated among themselves upon sure credit; but this credit never took place among the labourers & mechanicks. Money is not only a common measure for regulating the price of the several kinds of merchandize, but it is a sure pledge; which has an intrinsick, value, & pretty, near the same in all nations. I would not have this pledge ever taken our of the

hands of the people, because they have need of it, to secure themselves against the tyranny of Kings, the corruption of Ministers, & the oppression of the rich.

In order to encourage the Tyrians to work, I not only left every one in the free possession of his gains, but I allotted great rewards for those who should excel by their genius, or distinguish themselves by any useful invention.

I built great work houses for manufactures. I lodg'd there all those who were eminent in their respective arts; & that their attention might not be taken off by uneasy cares, I supply'd all their wants, and I flatter'd their ambition, by granting them honours & distinctions in my capital.

I took off the exorbitant imposts,

dadanos, necesitándola para precaverse contra los abusos que puedo hacer por mi autoridad contra la corrupcion de los Ministros, y contra la opresion de los ricos.

Para animar los Tirios al trabajo dexé no solamente á cada uno libre poseedor de las ganancias que hacia, sino que tambien establecí grandes recompensas para aquellos que se harian excelentes por su genio, y que se distinguirian por alguna invencion útil.

Hice construir grandes edificios para las manufaturas: alojé en ellos á todos los que excedian á los otros en su arte. Para no disipar la atencion de su discurso con inquietos cuidados, les dí todo lo que necesitaban, y lisonjeé su ambicion, dándoles en mi ciudad capital honores y distinciones proporcionadas á su estado.

Suprimí en fin los impuestos exôr-

bitantes, y los privilegios exclusivos para todas las provisiones y comestibles utiles y necesarias. Aquí no hay vexasion alguna para las que venden, ni violencia para los que compran: toniendo todos mis súbditos igualmente la permision de comerciar, traen con abundancia á Tiro todo lo que el universo produce mas excelente, y lo dan á un precio razonable. Cada especie de mertancia me paga de entrada un tributo poco considerable, y mis tesoros se aumentan á proporcion de lo poco que gravo al comercio. Disminuidos los impuestos, disminuye el precio de las mercaderías: quanto son menos caras, tanto mayor es su consumo; y por este consumo abundante mis ventas superan de mucho á lo que podia sacar con los excesivos tributos. Los Reyes que creen enriquecerse con sus exâcciones, son enemigos de sus pueblos: igno-

& forbad all monopolies, of necessary wares & provisions: so that both buyers & sellers are equally exempt from: vexations & constraint. Trade being left free, my subjects endeavour with emulation to import hither in abundance all the best things which the universe affords, & to sell them at reasonable rates. All sorts of goods pay me a very small tribute at entering. The less I fetter trade, the more my treàsures increase. The diminution of imposts diminishes the price of merchandizes. The less dear things are, the more are consum'd of them, & by this consumption my revenues exceed! greatly what they would be by levying excessive duties. Kings, who think to enrich themselves by their exactions, are not only enemies to their people, but ignorant of their own interests.

I perceive, said Cyrus, that commerce is a source of great advantages in all states. I believe that it is the only secret to create plenty in great monarchies. Numerous troops quickly exhaust a kingdom, if we know not how to draw subsistence for them from foreign countries, by a flourishing trade.

Take care, said Amenophis, that you do not mistake things. Commerce ought not to be neglected in great monarchies; but it must be regulated by other rules than in small republicks.

Phoenicia carries on commerce, not only to supply her own wants, but to serve other nations. As her territories are small, her strength consists in making her self useful, & even necessary, to all her neighbours. Her

ran hasta sus propios intereses.

Yo veo, dixo Ciro, que el comercio.
es un gran recurso en un estado: creo
que es el solo secreto para derramar la
abundancia en las grandes monarquías,
y reparar los males que las guerras
producen en ellas. Los grandes exércitos bien presto agotan un reyno, si no
se saca de los extrangeros con que sustentarlos por medio de un comercio floreciente.

Tened cuidado, dixo Amenofis, de no confundir las ideas. No se debe descuidar el comercio en las grandes monarquías; pero es necesario seguir otras reglas que en los estados pequeños.

La Fenicia hace el comercio no solo para suplir á lo que propiamentenecesita, sino tambien para servir á todas las otras naciones. Como el pais es pequeño, la fuerza de sus habitantes consiste en hacerse útiles, y aun necesarios á sus vecinos. Los Tirios vans á buscar hasta las islas incógnitas todas las riquezas de la naturaleza para repartirlas entre los otros. pueblos. No es de lo que les sobra, sino lo que es superfluo á otras naciones lo que hace el fundamento de su comercio.

En una ciudad como Tiro, donde el comercio es lo único que mantiene el estado, todos los ciudadanos son comerciantes. Los mercaderes son los príncipes de la república; pero en los grandes imperios, donde las virtudes militares y la subordinacion de las clases son absolutamente necesarias, el comercio debe ser animado sin que sea universal.

En un fértil reyno, extendido y circundado de costas marítimas, se puede, haciendo los pueblos laboriosos, sacar del fecundo seno de la tierra inmensas rimerchants bring, from the remotest islands, the riches of nature, & distribute them afterwards among other nations. It is not her own superfluities, but those of other countries, which are the foundation of her trade.

In a city like Tyre, where commerce is the only support of the state, all the citizens are traders, & the merchants are the princes of the republick. But in great empires, where military virtue and subordination of ranks are absolutely necessary, all the subjects cannot be merchants, and commerce ought to be encouraged, without being universal.

In a fruitful, spacious, populous kingdom, and abounding with sea ports, if the people are laborious, they may draw from the fruitful bosom of TOMO II.

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would be lost by the negligence & sloth of its inhabitants. By improving the productions of nature by manufactures, the national riches are augmented; and it is by carrying these fruits of industry to other nations, that a solid commerce is establish'd in a great empire. But nothing should be exported to other countries but its superfluities, nor any thing imported from them, but what is purchas'd with those superfluities.

By this means the state will never contract debts abroad; the ballance of trade will be always on its side, & it will draw from other nations wherewith to defray the expences of war. Great advantages will be reap'd from commerce, without diverting the people from their proper business, or weakening military virtue. One of the

quezas que serian perdidas por la negligencia y pereza de sus habitantes.

Haciendo perfeccionar con el arte las
producciones de la naturaleza, se pueden aumentar de nuevo sus riquezas;
y vendiendo á los otros pueblos los frutos de la industria, se establece un comercio sólido en los grandes imperios.
No es menester sacar fuera del propio
estado sino lo superfluo, ni traer á su
pais sino lo que se compra con aquelio superfluo.

Por este medio el estado no contraerá jamas deudas extrangeras: la balanza del comercio siempre será de su lado: se sacará de otras naciones eon que sostener los gastos de la guerra: se hallarán grandes recursos sin distraer los súbditos de sus empleos, y sin debilitar las virtudes militares. Es una gran ciencia en un Príncipe co193 nocer el genio de su pueblo, las producciones de la naturaleza en su reyno, y el verdadero medio de darlas valor.

Las conversaciones de Ecnibal y de Amenofis diéron á Ciro nuevas ideas, y le inspiráron máximas sobre el gobierno que no habia aprendido en los otros paises.

El siguiente dia acompaño Ciro al Rey de Tiro á Biblos para celebrar las fiestas de la muerte de Adonis. Todo el pueblo de luto entra á una caverna profunda, donde el simulacro de un jóven reposa sobre un lecho de flores y de odoríferas yerbas: pasan dias enteros en plegarias y lamentaciones: despues el público dolor se cambia en alegría: los gozosos cánticos suseden á las lágri-

chief abilities of a Prince, is to know the genius of his people, the productions of nature in his kingdom, and how to make the best advantage of them.

Cyrus by his conversations with Ecnibal & Amenophis, acquir'd many useful notions & maxims in government, which he had not met with in other countries.

Some days after the Persian Prince accompanied the King of Tyre to Byblos, to see the ceremonies us'd in the celebration of the death of Adonis. The people clad in mourning went into a deep cavern, where was the representation of a young man, lying dead upon a bed of sweet flowers, & odoriferous herbs. Whole days were spent in fasting, prayer and lamentations; after which the publick

sorrow was of a sudden changed into gladness: songs of joy succeeded to weeping, & they all sung this sacred hymn 2.

Adonis is return'd to life; Urania weeps no more, he is re ascended to heaven, he will soon come down again upon earth, to banish thence both crimes and misery for ever.

By this Cyrus perceiv'd that the Tyrian, as well as the Egyptian nation, ador'd a middle God, who was to restore innocence & peace to the universe, & that the ceremonies on the festival of Adonis were an imitation of those in Egypt, in relation to the death of Osiris, & the tears of Isis.

While he was yet a Tyre, couriers came from Persia to give him notice that Mandana was dying. This news

<sup>2</sup> See Lucian. de Dea Syria , Jul. Firmicus de Nupt, & the discourse at the end.

mas: entônase en todas partes aquel himno sagrado<sup>2</sup>.

Adonis ha vuelto á vida: no le llora mas Urania: él subió hácia el cielo: presto descenderá á la tierra para desterrar para siempre los crímenes y los males.

Las tirianas ceremonias sobre la muerte de Adonis parecièron à Ciro una imitacion de las de los Egipcios sobre la muerte de Osiris: por ellas reconoció que aquellas dos naciones igualmente admitian un Semi-Dios que debe volver la inocencia y la paz al universo.

Manteniéndose aun en Tiro este Príncipe, llegáren correos de la corte de Persia para avisarle como Mandana se moria. Esta noticia le obligó á

a Véase en Luciano la Diosa de Siria, Jul. Firmie. de los Misterios, y el discurso al fin.

suspender su viage á Babilonia, y dexar la Fenicia con precipitacion. Abraxando al Rey de Tiro: ¡O Ecnibal! dixo Ciro, no envidio vuestras riquezas ni vuestra magnificencia: para ser perfectamente dichoso, yo no deseo sino un amigo como Amenofis.

Separáronse en fin Ciro y Araşpes: asravesáron la Arabia Desierta
y una parte de la Caldea: pasáron el
Tigris cerca del parage en que este rio
se une con el Eufrates: entráron en la
Susa, y en pocos dias llegáron á la
capital de Persia.

Ciro se aceleró en ir á ver á Mandana: hallóla moribunda: abandónase á su dolor, y le expresa con las mas amargas quejas. La Reyna afligida y enternecida á la vista de su hijo, procura moderar su afliccion con estas palabras.

Consolaos, hijo mio: las almas no

oblig'd him to suspend his journey to Babylon, & to leave Phoenicia in haste. Embracing the King: O Enniball said he, I envy neither your riches nor magnificence: to be perfectly happy, I desire only such a friend as Amenophis.

Cyrus & Araspes leaving Tyre, cross'd Phoenicia, Arabia Deserta, & a part of Chaldeae they pass'd the Tyrgris, near the place where it joins the Euphrates; and entring Susiana, arriv'd in a few days at the capital of Persia.

Cyrus hasten'd to see his mother; found her dying, & gave himself up to the most bitter grief. The Queen, mov'd & affected with the sight of her son, endeavour'd to moderate his affliction by these words.

Comfort your self, my son; souls

never die; they are only condemn'd for a time, to animate mortal bodies, that they may expiate the faults they have committed in a former state. The time of my expiation is at an end; I am going to re-ascend the sphere of fire. There I shall see Perseus, Arbaces, Dejoces, Phraortes, and all the heroes, from whom you are descended. I will tell them that you resolve to imitate them. There I shall see Cassandana: she loves you still: death changes not the sentiments of virtuous souls. We shall be often with you, though invisible; & will descend in a cloud, to do you the office of protecting genii. We will accompany you in the midst of dangers. We will bring the virtues to you. We will keep the vices from coming near you, & will preserve you from the errors which corrupt the hearts of Princes.

mueren jamas: ellas no son condenadas sino por un cierto tiempo á animar los cuerpos mortales, á fin de purificar las faltas que cometieron en un precedente estado: el tiempo de mi purisicacion ha fenecido. Yo voy á volver á subir hácia la esfera del fuego: allí yo veré á Perseo, á Arbaces, Deyoces, Fraorte, y todos los heroes de quien vos descendeis: yo les diré que os presparais à imitarlos: alli veré à Cusanidana: ella aun os ama: la muerte no muda los afectos de las almas virtuosas nosotras siempre os seramos prerentes aunque invisibles: nosotras descenderemos frequentemente en una nube para serviros de genios protectores: os acompañaremos en medio de los peligros: os traeremos las virtudes: apartaremos de vos todos los vicios y los errores que inficionan el corazon de los Principes. Un dia vuestro imperio se extenderá, los oráculos serán cumplidos. ¡O hijo mio! mi hijo amado! acordaos que no es menester conquistar las naciones sino para hacerlas dóciles á la razon.

Acabando de pronunciar estas palabras se empalidece: un frio sudor se derrama en todos sus miembros, cierra la muerte sus ojos, y vuela su alma hácia el empíreo: fue llorada mucho tiempo en toda Persia: Cambises hizo elevar un soberbio monumento á su memoria: el dolor de Ciro no se disipó sino poco á poco con la necesidad de aplicarse á las dependencias.

Era Cambises un Príncipe religioso y pacífico: jamas habia salido de Persia, donde aun las costumbres eran sinceras y puras, pero severas y feroces: sabia escoger los Ministros capaces de suplir lo que á él le faltaba; pero One day your empire will be extended, & the oracles accomplish'd. O my son! my dear son! remember then, that you ought to have no other view in conquering nations, than to establish among them the empire of reason.

As she utter'd these last words, she turn'd pale; a cold sweat spreads it self over all her limbs; death closes her eyes; & her soul flies away to the empyreum. She was long lamented by all Persia; and Cambyses erected a stately monument to her memory. Cyrus's grief did not wear off but by degrees, & as necessity oblig'd him to apply himself to affairs.

Cambyses was a religious & paci~'
fick Prince. He had never been out
of Persia, the manners of which were
innocent & pure, but austere & rugger. He knew how to chuse Ministers
capable of supplying what was defec-

tive in his own talents; but he sometimes gave himself up too blindly to their conduct, from a diffidence of his own understanding.

He prudently resolv'd, that Cyrus should enter into the administration of affairs; & having sent for him one day, said to him.

Hitherto you have only been learning, it is time now that you begin to
act. Your travels, my son, have improv'd your knowledge, & you ought
to employ it for the good of your
country. You are destin'd not only to
govern this kingdom, but also, one
day, to give law to all Asia. You
must learn betimes the art of reigning.
This is a study little known to most
Princes. They ascend the throne before they know the duties of it. I intrust you with my authority, & will
have you exercise it under my inspec-

se abandonaba algunas veces demasiado á sus consejos por desconfianza de sus propias luces.

Quiso como Príncipe sabio y juicioso que Ciro entrase en la administracion de las dependencias: hízole llamar un dia, y le dixo.

Vuestros viages, hijo mio, han aumentado vuestros conocimientos: debeis emplearlos para el bien de la patria: vos estais destinado á gobernar no solamente este reyno algundia, sino tambien á mandar en toda el Asia: es necesario aprender desde luego el arte de reynar, que es lo que falta ordinariamente á los Príncipes: de ordinario suben al trono antes de conocer las obligaciones del reynar. Yo os confio mi autoridad: quiero que la exerzais á mi vista: las luces de Soranes no os serán inútiles: es hijo de

un hábil Ministro que me ha servido muchos años con fidelidad: él es jóven; pero laborioso, entendido, y propio á toda suerte de empleos.

Baxo el gobierno de Cambises este Ministro habia conocido la necesidad de parccer virtuoso: en efecto, creia serlo; pero su virtud jamas habia sidoquesta á la prueba: el mismo Soranes no sabia los excesos á que podia llevarle su ambicion desmesurada.

Así que Ciro quiso instruirse del estado de la Persia, de la fuerza de sus tropas, de sus intereses de dentro y fuera, Soranes conoció bien presto con disgusto que iba á perder mucho de su autoridad baxo un Príncipe que tenia todos los talentos necesarios para gobernar por sí mismo: procuró cautivar

tion. The talents of Soranes will not be useless to you. He is the son of an able Minister, who serv'd me many years with fidelity. He is young, but indefatigable, knowing, & qualify'd for all sorts of employments.

Under the government of Cambyses, this Minister had found the necessity of appearing virtuous; nay he thought himself really so; but his virtue had never been put to the trial. Soranes did not himself know the excess to which his boundless ambition could carry him.

When Cyrus apply'd himself to learn the state & condition of Persia, its military strength, & its interests, both foreign & domestick, Soranes quickly saw with concern, that he was going to lose much of his authority, under a Prince, who had all the talents necessary for governing by TOMO II.

himself. He endeavour'd to captivate the mind of Cyrus, and studied him a long time to discover his weaknesses.

The young Prince feeling himself not insensible to praise, was upon his guard against it, but lov'd to deserve it. He had a taste for pleasure, without being under its dominion. He did not dislike magnificence, but he could refuse himself every thing, rather than oppress his people. Thus he was inaccessible to flattery, & averse to voluptuousness & pomp.

Soranes perceiv'd that there was no means to preserve his credit with Cyrus, but by making himself necessary to him in business. He display'd all his talents, both in publick and private councils. He shew'd that he was master of the secrets of the wisest policy, & above all, that he understood that detail, which is the chief

el entendimiento de Ciro; y le estudió mucho tiempo para descubrir su flaco.

El jóven Príncipe queria las alabanzas; pero amaba el merecerlas: gustaba del placer sin serle esclavo: no aborrecia la magnificencia; pero sabia desecharla antes que cargar al pueblo: por esto era inaccesible á la adulacion, á la concupiscencia y al fausto.

Soranes conoció que no habia otro medio de conservar su crédito para con Ciro sino el hacerse necesario por su capacidad. Desplegó todos sus talentos en los públicos consejos y en los particulares: mostró que poseia un onocimiento exácto de los secretos de la mas sabia política, y que era capaz al mismo tiempo de mane-

jarlos, lo que hace una de las mas grandes calidades de un Ministro: él preparaba y digeria las materias con tanta orden y claridad, que el Príncipe no tenia necesidad de trabajar. Qualquiera otro que no fuese Ciro se habria hechizado de verse así dispensar del aplicarse á los negocios; pero aquel Príncipe queria verlo todo por sus propios ojos: tenia sonfianza de los Ministros de su padre sin dexarse llevar ciegamente.

Quando Soranes percibió que el Príncipe queria profundizarlo todo, estudió en derramar la obscuridad en las dependencias importantes, á fin de hacerse aun mas necesario. Ciro reparó la conducta artificiosa de Soranes, y contemporizó el genio de aquel Ministro hábil y obscuro con tal delicadeza, que sacaba de él poco á poro lo que el Sátrapa solicitaba ocultarle con

science for a Minister. He prepar'd &c digested matters with so much order & clearness, that he left the Prince little to do. Any other but Cyrus would have been charm'd to see himself eas'd of all application to business; but he resolv'd to see every thing with his own eyes. He had a confidence in his father's Ministers, but would not blindly yield himself up to their conduct.

Soranes perceiving that the Prince would himself see every thing to the bottom, study'd to throw obscurity over the most important affairs, that he might make himself yet more necessary. But Cyrus manag'd this able & jealous Minister with so much dexterity, that he drew from him by degrees, what he endeavour'd so artfully to conceal. When the Prince thought

himself sufficiently instructed, he let Soranes see, that he would himself be his father's first Minister. And in this manner, he reduc'd that favourite to his proper place, without giving him any just cause of complaint.

The ambitious Soranes was nevertheless offended by this conduct of Cyrus. His pride could not bear, but with great uneasiness, to see his credit lessening, & himself no longer necessary. This was the first source of his discontent, which might have prov'd fatal to Cyrus, if his virtue, prudence & address had not preserv'd him from its effects.

Persia had for some ages been in subjection to Media; but upon the marriage of Cambyses with Mandana, it had been agreed that the King of Persia should for the future pay only a small annual tribute

tanta arte. Quando Ciro se creyó bastantemente instruido, hizo conocer á Soranes que queria ser él mismo el primer Ministro de su padre: así moderó la autoridad de aquel privado sin darle ningun justo motivo de quejarse.

No obstante, la ambicion de Soranes fue herida de la conducta de Ciro.
Aquel Ministro orgulloso no pudo soportar sin disgusto la disminucion de
su crédito: conoció con dolor que podia pasarse sin él: este fue el primer orígen de su mal contentamiento,
que en la sequela hubiera sido fatal á
Ciro si no se hubiese precavido con su
virtud y prudencia.

La Persia habia sido por el espacio de muchos siglos súbdita á la Media; pero por el matrimonio de Cambises con Mandana se habia reglado que el Rey de los Persas no pagaria en lo venidero sino un pequeño tributo anual

en señas de su obediencia.

Desde aquel tiempo los Persas y los Medas viviéron en una estrecha alianza, hasta que los zelos de Ciaxeres encendiéron el fuego de la discordia. Este Príncipe traia incesantemente con despecho á la memoria los oráculos que se espaçcian sobre las conquistas futuras del jóven Ciro: mirábale como el destruidor de su poder: creia verle entrar ya por Echatana para destronizarle: solicitaba á Astiages todos los momentos para que previniese estos funestos presagios debilitando las fuerzas de Persia, volviéndola á su antigua sujecion.

Mandana mientras vivió habia manejado el genio de su padre con tal habilidad, que embarazó un rompimiento declarado entre Cambises y Astiages; pero así que murió, Ciaxares volvió á empezar sus solicituas a mark of homage.

From that time the Medes & Persians had lived in perfect amity, till the jealousy of Cyaxares kindled the fire of discord. The Median Prince was continually uneasy on calling to mind the oracles which were spread abroad concerning the future conquests of young Cyrus. He consider'd him as the destroyer of his power, & imagin'd already, that he saw him entring Ecbatana to dethrone him. He was every moment solliciting Astyages, to prevent those fatal predictions, to weaken the strength of Persia, & to reduce it to its former dependance.

Mandana, while she liv'd, had so dextrously manag'd her father, as to hinder an open rupture between him & Cambises. But as soon as she was dead, Cyaxares renew'd his sollicitations with the Median Emperor.

Cambyses was inform'd of Cyaxares's designs, and sent Hystaspes to the court of Ecbatana, to represent to Astyages the danger of mutually weakening each other's power, while the Assyrians, their common enemy, were seeking to extend their dominion over all the East. Hystaspes, by his address, put a stop to the execution of Cyaxares's projects, & gain'd Cambyses time to make his preparations, in case of a rupture.

The Prince of Media, seeing that the wise counsels of Hystaspes were favourably listen'd to by his father, and that there was no means suddenly to kindle a war, attempted by other ways to weaken the power of Persia. Being inform'd of Soranes's discontent, he endeavour'd to gain him, by an offer of the first dignities of the empire. des con el Emperador de los Medas.

Supo Cambises los designios de Ciaxares, y envió á Histaspes á la corte de Echatana para representar á Astiages el riesgo de debilitarse mutuamente, quando los Asirios sus comunes enemigos discurrian extender su dominacion en todo el Oriente. Histaspes detuvo con su habilidad los proyectos de Ciaxares, y le procuró á Cambises tiempo para hacer sus preparativos en caso de rompimiento.

El Príncipe de los Medas viendo que los sabios consejos de Histaspes eran escuchados favorablemente de su padre, y que no habia medio de encender tan presto la guerra, intentó otros caminos para debilitar la potencia de los Persas: supo lo mal contento de Soranes, y procuró ganarle ofreciéndole los primeros empleos del imperio.

Soranes temblo kuego á tal idea; pero engañado despues de su resentimiento, se oculto á sí mismo las razones secretas que la animaban: aun no estaba su corazon insensible á la virtud; pero su imaginacion viva transformó los objetos, y se los representó baxo todos los colores necesarios para lisonjear su ambicion: superó en fin todos sus remordimientos baxo el pretexto de que Ciaxares seria algun dia su legitimo Emperador, y que Cambises no era sino un dueño tributario. Ello no hay nada que no se persuada quando las fuertes pasiones nos arrastran y nos ciegan. Soranes entró así poco á poco en una alianza estrecha con Ciaxares, y puso secretamente todo en movimiento para hacer la administracion de Ciro odiosa al pueblo.

Soranes at first was shock'd at the very thought; but afterwards being deceiv'd by his resentment, he knew not himself the secret motives upon which he acted. His heart was not. yet become insensible to virtue, but his lively imagination transform'd objects, & represented them to him in the colours necessary to flatter his ambition. In the end, he got the better of his remorse, under pretext, that Cyaxares would one day be his lawful Emperor, and that Cambyses was but a tributary master. There is nothing which we cannot persuade our selves to think, when blinded and drawn away by strong passions. Thus he came by degrees into a close correspondence with Cyaxares, & secretly employ'd all means to render Cyrus's administration odious to the Persians.

Cyrus had rais'd Araspes to the first dignities in the army, upon account of his capacity & genius for war: but he would not bring him into the senate, because the laws & customs of Persia did not allow strangers to sit in the supreme council.

The perfidious Soranes nevertheless, press'd the young Prince to infringe these laws, knowing that it would be a sure means to excite the jealousy of the Persians, & to stir them up against Cyrus. You have need, said he to him, of a man like Araspes in your council. I know that good policy & the laws forbid the instructing strangers, with the command of an army, & the secrets of state at the same time. But a Prince may dispense with the laws, when he can fulfil the intention of them by more sure &

Ciro habio elevado á Araspes á las primeras dignidades militares, conociendo su capacidad y talentos para la guerra; pero no queria hacerle entrar en el senado, á causa de los antiguos usos establecidos en Persia, que 
no permitian á los extrangeros sentarse 
en el consejo supremo.

El pérfido Soranes con todo apretaba al jóven Príncipe para que quebrantase esta ley: sabia que este seria
un seguro medio de excitar los zelos de
los Grandes, y de irritarlos contra Ciro. Vos habeis menester en los consejos,
le dixo un dia, un hombre como Araspes: yo sé que la buena política y
nuestras reglas defienden que se confie
á un mismo tiempo á los extrangeros
el mando de los exércitos y el secreto
del estado; pero se puede dispensar de
las leyes quando se sabe llenar la intencion por caminos mas seguros y mas

fáciles: un Príncipe como vos no debe ser jamas esclavo de las reglas ni de los usos: los hombres no obran ordinariamente sino por ambicion o por interes: llenad á Araspes de dignidades y bienes: haced así la Persia su patria, y no teneis que temer nada de su fidelidad.

Ciro no sospecho los designios ocultos de Soranes; pero amaba mucho la
justicia para querer separarse de ella.
Yo estoy persuadido, le respondió, de
la fidelidad y capacidad de Araspes:
yo le amo; pero quando mi amistad
fuese capaz de hacer faltase á las leyes en su favor, él me es muy intimo
para querer jamas aceptar dignidad
alguna que pudiese excitar los zelos de
los Persas, y darles ocasion de creer
que yo obraba por gusto y por pasion
en las dependencias del estado.

Soranes, habiendo intentado en va-

casy ways; & he ought never to be the slave of rules & customs. Men or-dinarily act either from ambition or interest. Load Araspes with dignities & riches; by that means you will make Persia his country, & will have no reason to doubt his fidelity.

Cyrus was not aware of Soranes's designs, but he lov'd justice too well to depart from it. I am persuaded, answer'd the Prince, of the fidelity & capacity of Araspes. I love him sincerely; but though my friendship we-re capable of making me break the laws in his favour, he is too much attach'd to me, ever to accept a dignity, which might excite the jealousy of the Persians, & give them cause to think, that I acted from inclination & affection in affairs of state.

Soranes having in vain attempted TOMO II. DD

to engage Cyrus to take this false step, endeavour d to surprize him another way, & to raise an uneasiness between him & his father. He artfully made him observe the King's imperfections, his want of capacity & genius, & the necessity of pursuing other maxims than his. The mild and peaceful government of Cambyses, said he to him, is incompatible with great designs. If you content your self, like him, with a pacifick reign, how will you become a conqueror?

Cyrus made no other use of these insinuations, but to avoid the rocks upon which Cambyses had split. It did not lessen his docility & submission to a father whom he tenderly lov'd. He respected him, even in his failings, which he endeavour'd to conceal. He did nothing without his

no empeñar á Ciro en esta falsa operacion, intentó sorprehenderle por otro camino, procurando romper la inteligencia que habia entre el jóven Príncipe y su padre. Soranes hacia reparar con habilidad á Ciro los defectos del Rey, los límites de su capacidad, y la precision de seguir otras máximas que las suyas. El gobierno suave y apacible de Cambises, le decia continuamente, es incompatible con los grandes proyectos: si vos os contentais, como él, con ser un Rey pacífico, ¿ de qué modo vendreis á ser conquistador?

Ciro no oia estas insinuaciones sino, para evitar los escollos en que Cambises habia naufragado: en nada disminuyó su docilidad y sumision para un padre que amaba tiernamente: respetábale hasta en sus fragilidades, procurando encubrirlas: no hacia nada sin sus órdenes, pero le instruia consultán-

dole: hablábale de ordinario en particular para ponerle en estado de decidir en público. Tenia Cambises el juicio bastantemente justo para discernir, y para apropiarse lo que habia de mas excelente en los consejos de su hijo: este hijo no empleaba la superioridad de su ingenio sino para hacer respetar la voluntad de su padre: no mostraba sus talentos sino para afirmar la autoridad del Rey. Cambises doblo la terneza, la estimacion y confianza para con Ciro, viendo la sabiduría de su conducta; pero el joven Príncipe no se valia de esto, y creia hacer solo lo que debia.

Desesperado Soranes de ver sus proyectos desvanecerse, hizo derramar secretamente en los juicios de los Sátrapas desconfianzas contra el Príncipe, orders: but consulted him in such a manner, as at the same time to give him a just notion of things. He frequently talk'd to him in private, that the King might be able to decide in publick. Cambyses had judgment enough to distinguish, & make himself master of the excellent advices of his son, who employ'd the superiority of his genius only to make his father's commands respected, & made use of his talents only to strengthen the King's authority. Cambyses redoubled his affection & esteem for Cyrus, & his confidence in him, when he saw his prudent conduct, but the Prince took no advantage of it, & thought he did nothing but his duty.

Soranes, seeing all his designs frustrated, endeavour'd secretly to raise a distrust in the minds of the Satrapes, as if the Prince would incroach upon their rights, & ruin their authority, & in order to augment their jealousy, he endeavour'd to inspire Cyrus with despotick principles.

The Gods have destin'd you, said he, to stretch your empire one day over all the East. In order to execute this design successfully, you must accustom the Persians to a blind obedience. Captivate the Satrapes by dignities & pleasures. Put them under a necessity of frequenting your court, if they would partake of your favours. By this means get the sovereign authority by degrees into your own hands. Abridge the rights of the senate: leave them only the privilege of giving you counsel. A Prince should not abuse his power, but he ought never to share it with his subjects. Monarchy is the most perfect kind of government. The true strength of a

como que queria limitar sus regalías, y-anonadar su autoridad; y para aumentarles, las sombras procuró inspirar en Ciro los principios del despotismo.

Los Dioses os destinan, le decia, á extender algun dia vuestro imperio so-. bre todo el Oriente: para executar este proyecto son éxito es menester acostumbrar á los Persas á una ciega obediencia. Cantivad los Sátrapas con las dignidades y los placeres: ponedlos en la necesidad de que no reciban vuestros favores sino es frequentando vuestra corte: haceos dueño así poco á poco de la suprema autoridad: debilitad los derechos del senado, no le dexeis sino el poder consultaros. Un Príncipe no debe abusar de su poder; pero no debe jamas partirle con sus súbditos: el gobierno monárquico es el mas perfecto de todos: la reunion del poder supremo en uno solo hace la verdadera fuerza en los estados, el secreto en los consejos, y la expedicion en las interpresas. Una pequéña república puede subsitir con el gobierno de muchos; pero los grandes imperios no se forman sino con la autoridad absoluta de uno solo: los otros principios no son sino ideas limitadas de las almas débiles que no se sienten con bastantes fuerzas para executar vastos proyectos.

Ciro se estremeció á este discurso; pero ocultó su indignacion como sabio, y cortando con habilidad la conversacion, dexó á Soranes persuadido á que gustaba de sus máximas.

Quando Ciro se vió solo, reflexíonó profundamente en todo lo que acababa de oir: acordóse de la conducta de Amasis, y empezó á sospechar de la fidelistate; secrecy in councils, and expedition in enterprizes, depend upon the sovereign power's being lodged in a single person. A petty republick may subsist under the government of many heads, but great empires can be form'd only by having absolute authority lodged in one. Other principles are the chimerical ideas of weak minds, who are conscious of their want of capacity to execute great designs.

Cyrus was shock'd at this discourse, but conceal'd his indignation out of prudence; and dextrously breaking off the conversation, left Soranes in a persuasion, that he relish'd his maxims.

As soon as Cyrus was alone, he made profound reflections on all that had pass'd. He call'd to mind the conduct of Amasis, & began to suspect

Soranes's fidelity. He had not indeed any certain proofs of perfidiousness, but a man who had the boldness to inspire him with such sentiments, seem'd at least dangerous, though he should not be a traitor. The young Prince by degrees excluded this Minister from the secret of affairs; & sought for pretences to remove him from about his person, yet without doing any thing to affront him openly.

Soranes quickly perceiv'd this change, & carry'd his resentment to the last extremities. He persuaded himself, that Araspes was going to be put in his place; that Cyrus had a design to make himself absolute master in Persia; & that this was the Prince's secret view in disciplining his troops with so much exactness. His strong imagination and suspicious temperfirst

dad de Soranes. Verdaderamente no tenia pruebas invencibles de su perfidia;
pero un hombre que osaba inspirarle
tales dictámenes, le parecia á lo menos
muy peligroso, aunque no fuese traidor.
El jóven Príncipe ocultó poco á poco á
aquel Ministro el secreto de las dependencias, y buseó pretextos para alejarle de su persona sin hacer cosa, no
obstante, que pudiese revelarle.

Bien presto conoció Soranes esta mudanza, y elevó sus sentimientos à los últimos excesos: persuadiose à que Araspes iba à ser puesto en su lugar, que Ciro queria hacerse dueño absoluto de la Persia, y que este era el designio scereto del joven Príncipe en disciplinar sus tropas con tanta exâctitud. Cegaban en tanto grado los xelos y la ambicion à Soranes, que creyo hacer lo

213 que debia cometiendo las traiciones mas feas.

Hizo instruir á Ciaxares de quanto pasaba en Persia, del acrecentamiento de sus fuerzas, de los preparativos que se hacian para la guerra, y de los designios que tenia Ciro de extenden su imperio en todo el Oriente baxo el pretexto de cumplir ciertos supuestos oráculos, con lo que embelesaba el pueblo. Aprovechose Ciaxares de este aviso para enardecer á Astiages: insinuó en su corazon las inquietudes y las desconfianzas. Histaspes fue despedido de la corte de Echatana, y el Emperador hizo amenazar á Cambises con una sangrienta guerra, si no consentia en pagar los antiguos tributos, y volver á entrar en la misma dependencia de que work'd up his passions to the height, & then jealousy & ambition blinded him to such a degree, that he imagin'd he did his duty in practising the blackest treasons.

He inform'd Cyaxares of all that pass'd in Persia: the augmentation of its forces, the preparations which were making for war, & Cyrus's design of extending his empire over all the east; under pretext of accomplishing certain pretended oracles, by which he impos'd upon the people. Cyaxares made advantage of these advices, to alarm Astyages, & to insinuate uneasiness & distrust into his mind. Hystaspes was order'd away from the court of Ecbatana, & the Emperor threaten'd Cambyses with a bloody war if he did not consent to pay the ancient tribute, & return to the same dependence, from which Persia hadbeen set free, upon his marriage with Mandana. Cambyses's refusal was the signal of the war, and preparations were made on both sides <sup>3</sup>.

In the mean while, Soranes endeavour'd to corrupt the chief officers of the army, & weaken their courage, by insinuating, that Astyages was their lawful Emperor; that the ambitious design of Cyrus would ruin their country; & that they could never make head against the Median troops, who would overwhelm them with numbers.

He continu'd likewise to increase the distrust of the senators, by artfully spreading a rumour among them, that Cyrus undertook this unnatural

<sup>3</sup> Xenophon has suppress'd this war; but Herodotus & other historian mention it. See Mr. Frerets's Letter at the ead.

Persia habia sido libre por el casamiento de Mandana. El excusarse Cambises fue la señal de la guerra, y se hiciéron los preparativos de ambas partes 3.

En este tiempo Soranes solicitó corromper los xefes del exército, y debilitar su valor hacién los entender que Astiages era su Emperador legítimo, que los proyectos ambiciosos de Ciro iban á perder la patria, que no podria jamas resistir á las tropas de los Medas que la oprimirian con su número.

Continuó asimismo en aumentar la desconfianza de los senadores, haciendo correr con habilidad entre ellos, que Ciro no hacia emprender la guerra

<sup>3</sup> Xenofonte suprimió esta guerra; pero Herodoto y los otros Historiadores la cuentan. Véase la carta de Freret al fin.

contra su abuelo, sino á fin de debilitar su autoridad, y de usurpar un poder despótico.

Encubrió todas sus tramas con tanto arte, que hubiera sido casi imposible descubrirlas: todos sus discursos eran tan medidos, que no se podian penetrar sus secretas intenciones: habia ciertos instantes que tampoco las veia él mismo, y en que se creia sincero y zeloso del bien público. Sus primeros remordimientos volvian de tiempo en tiempo: sofocábalos persuadiéndose á que todos los proyectos que atribuia al Príncipe eran realidades.

Bien presto Ciro fue sabedor de las murmuraciones del pueblo: el exército pensó en sublevarse, el senado queria negar los subsidios, el Emperador de los Medas iba á entrar en Persia á la cabeza de sesenta mil hombres. El

war against his grandfather, only to weaken their authority, & to usurp an absolute power.

He conceal'd all his plots with such art, that it was almost impossible to discover them. Every thing he said was with so much caution, that none could see his secret intentions. Nay, there were certain moments in which he did not see them himself; but thought that he was sincere & zealous for the publick good. His first remorses return'd from time to time, but he stifled them, by persuading himself that the ill designs which he imputed to the Prince, were real.

Cyrus was quickly inform'd of the murmurs of the people, the discontent of the army, & that it was doubtful whether the senate wou'd give the necessary subsidies. The Emperor of the Medes was upon the point of entomotic.

tring Persia, at the head of sixty thousand men. The Prince seeing his father reduc'd to the most cruel extremities, & the necessity of taking arms against his grandfather 4, was in the greatest perplexity.

Which Cambyses observing, said to him: You know, my son, all that I have done to stifle the first seeds of our discord; but I have labour'd to no purpose. The war is inevitable; our country ought to be preferr'd to our family. Hitherto you have assisted me in business; you must now give proofs of your courage. Would my age allow me to appear at the head of our troops, yet my presence is necessary here, to keep the people in awe. Go, my son, go, & sight for your country; shew your self the de-

joven Príncipe con dolor veia las crueles extremidades á que su padre estaba reducido, y la precision de tomar las armas contra su abuelo 4.

Sabiendo Cambises todos los combates que en círculo agitaban á Ciro de su obligacion y de la naturaleza, le dixo: Vos sabeis, hijo mio, todo lo que he hecho para sofocar todas las primeras semillas de nuestras discordias: yo he trabajado inútilmente: la guerra es inevitable: la patria debe ser preferida á la familia: hasta aquí vos me habeis socorrido en los negocios con vuestra sabiduría: es menester que al presente deis pruebas de vuestro valor. Quando mi edad me permitiese parecer á la cabeza de mis tropas, estaria obligado á

<sup>4</sup> Herod. lib. 8.

quedarme aquí, donde mi presencia es necesaria para contener mi pueblo: id, kijo mio, id á combatir por la patria: mostraos el defensor de su libertad, así como el conservador de sus leyes: ayudad los designios del cielo: haceos digno de cumplir algun dia sus oráculos: empezad por libertar la Persia antes de extender vuestras conquistas en el Oriente: que las naciones vean los efectos de vuestro esfuerzo, y admiren vuestra moderacion en medio de los triunfos, á fin de que algun dia no teman vuestras victorias.

Ciro animado de los dictámenes magnánimos de Cambises, y ayudado de los consejos de Harpages y Histaspes, dos Generales experimentados igualmente, formó bien presto un exército de treinta mil hombres: componíase de xefes de quien conocia la fidelidad, y de viejos soldados de un probado valor.

fender of its liberty, as well as the preserver of its laws. Second the design of heaven: render your self worthy to accomplish its oracles. Begin by delivering Persia, before you think of extending your conquests over the East. Let the nations see the effects of your courage, & admire your moderation in the midst of triumphs, that they may not hereafter be afraid of your victories.

Cyrus being encourag'd by the magnanimous sentiments of Cambyses, and aided by the counsels of Harpagus & Hystaspes, two Generals of great experience, form'd an army of thirty thousand men, compos'd of commanders of known fidelity, and veteran troops of known bravery.

As soon as the preparations were made, sacrifice were offer'd, & other religious ceremonies perform'd.

Cyrus, after this, drew up his troops in a spacious plain near the capital, assembled the senate & the Satrapes, and with a sweet & majestick air, thus harangued the officers of his army.

War is unlawful, when it is not necessary. That which we at present undertake, is not to satisfy ambition, or the desire of dominion; but to defend our liberties, upon which an attempt is made, contrary to the faith of treaties. I am well enough acquainted with your enemies, to assure you that you have no reason to be afraid of them. They know indeed how to handle their arms; they understand military discipline, & they surpass us in number: but they are soften'd by

Así que estuviéron hechos los preparativos, se empezó por los sacrificios y los otros actos de religion.

Ciro hizo formar las tropas en un gran llano cerca de la capital, y juntó el senado y los Sátrapas, y oró así á los xefes del exército con ayre dulce y magestuoso.

La guerra es ilegítima quando no es necesaria: esta que emprendemos nosotros hoy, no es para satisfacer á la ambicion ni al deseo de dominar, sino para defender nuestra libertad, contra la que se ha hecho un atentado, contrario á la fe de los tratados. Yo conozco bastante á los enemigos, para aseguraros que no teneis que temerles. Ellos es verdad que saben manejar sus armas: ellos entienden bien la disciplina militar: ellos nos exceden en número; pero se han debilitado con el

fausto y una larga paz: vuestra vida dura os ha acostumbrado á la fatiga: vuestras almas estan llenas de
aquel noble ardor que desprecia la
muerte, quando vais á pelear por la
libertad. Nada es imposible á los que
saben sufrirlo y emprenderlo todo. Por
mí en nada quiero distinguirme de vosotros sino en adelantarme á los trabajos y los peligros: todos nuestros bienes y nuestros males desde hoy nos serán comunes.

Volvióse despues hácia los senadores, y les dixo con voz altiva y severa: No ignora Cambiscs las comunicaciones de la corte de Echatana para sembrar desconfianzas en vuestros juicios: sabe que balanceais á concederle subsidios; pero él ha previsto la guerra, ha tomado sus precauciones, y una sola batalla decidirá de la suerte de la Persia: no necesita de vuestros socorros.

luxury and a long peace. Your severe life has accustomd you to fatigue. Your souls are full of that noble ardour, which despises death when you are to fight for liberty. Nothing is impossible to those, whom no sufferings or difficult enterprizes can dishearten. As for me, I will distinguish my self from you in nothing, but in leading the way thro' labours & dangers. All our prosperities, & our misfortunes shall be common.

He then turn'd to the senators, & with a resolute and severe contenance said: Cambyses is not ignorant of the intrigues of the court of Ecbarana, to sow distrust in your minds. He knows that you intend to refuse him subsidies; he might, with an army devoted to him, force you to a compliance with his desires, but having foreseen the war, he has taken his precautions. One

battle will decide the fate of Persia: he does not want your assistance. However, remember that the liberty of your country is at present in question. Is this liberty less secure in the hands of my father, your lawful Prince, than in those of the Emperor of the Medes, who holds all the neighbouring Kings in an absolute dependence? ¿If Cambyses should be vanquish'd, your privileges are lost for ever; if he prove victorious, have you not cause to fear the justice of a Prince whom you have incens'd by your secret cabals?

The Prince, by this discourse, intimidated some, confirm'd others in their duty, & united all in one design, of contributing to the preservation of their country. Soranes appear'd more zealous than any, and earnestly requested to have some command in the army: but as Cyrus had not conAcordaos, no obstante, que se trata de la entera libertad de la patria: ¿esta libertad no es mas segura en las manos de mi padre, vuestro legítimo Príncipe, que en las del Emperador de los Medas, que tiene tributarios todos los Reyes vecinos? ¿Si Cambises es vencido, vuestros privilegios quedan para siempre anonadados: si sale victorioso no debeis temer la justicia de un Príncipe que habeis irritado con vuestros tratos secretos?

Con este discurso el Príncipe de Persia intimidó á los unos, confirmó á los otros en su deber, y los reunió á todos al mismo designio de contribuir al bien de la patria. Soranes se mostró de los mas zelosos, y pidió con grande instancia algun mando en el exército. Como Ciro no habia ocultado

á Cambises las justas desconfianzas que tenia de aquel Ministro, el Rey no se dexó ofuscar con las apariencias: baxo pretexto de vigiliar en la seguridad de la capital detuvo á Soranes serca de su persona; pero hizo observar su conducta de suerte que el Sátrapa quedó en prision sin saberlo.

Habiendo sabido Ciro que Astiages habia hecho marchar sus tropas
por los desiertos del Isatis, para penetrar la Persia, se adelantó con una
diligencia inaudita: atravesó montañas
escarpadas, de las que hizo guardar
los pasos, y llegó á los llanos de Pasagarda por caminos impenetrables á
un exército menos acostumbrado á la
fatiga, y conducido por un General
menos activo y menos vigilante.

Ciro se hizo dueño de los mejores puestos: campó cerca de una cordillera ceal'd from Cambyses his just suspicions of that Minister, the King did not suffer himself to be impos'd upon by appearances. Under pretext of providing for the security of the kingdom, he kept him near his persons but gave orders to watch his conduct: so that Soranes was a prisoner in the capital without perceiving it.

Cyrus having learnt that Astyages had march'd his troops through the desarts of Isatis, in order to enter Persia, prevented him with wonderful diligence. He pass'd over craggy mountains, & through such ways as were impassable by any other than an army accustom'd to fatigue, & conducted by so active a General.

He gain'd the plains of Passagarda, seized the best posts, & encamp'd

near a ridge of mountains, which defended him on one side, fortifying himself on the other by a double entrenchment. Astyages quickly appear'd, & encamp'd in the same plain near a lake.

The two armies continued in sight of each other for several days. Cyrus who could not, but with great regret, consider the consequences of a war against his grandfather, employ'd this time in sending to Astyages camp, a Satrap, named Artabazus, who spoke to him in the following manner.

Cyrus, your grandson, is in great concern for the war which he has been forc'd to undertake against you. He has neglected nothing to prevent, it, nor will refuse any means to put an end to it. He is not deaf to the voice of nature, but he cannot sacrifice the liberty of his people. He de montañas que le défendian de un lado, y se puso en seguridad del otro por medio de un retrincheramiento bien fortificado. Apareció bien presto Astiages, y se campó en la misma llanura cerca de un lago.

Los dos exércitos estuviéron á la vista muchos dias. No pudiendo ver Ciro sin duda los éxítos de una guerra contra su abuelo, aprovechó aquellos instantes para enviar al campo de Astiages un Sátrapa llamado Artabaces, que le habló así.

Ciro vuestro nieto tiene horror de la guerra que ha sido precisado á emprender contra vos. El nada ha dexado de hacer para evitarla: nada negará para suspenderla: oye las voces de la naturaleza; pero no puede sacrificar la libertad de su pueblo: él quisiera conciliar por medio de un hon-

roso tratado el amor de la patria con la ternura de hijo: está en estado de hacer la guerra; pero no tiene vergüenza de pediros la paz.

El Emperador irritado por los consejos de Ciaxares, persistió en su primera resolucion: Artabaces se volvió sin haber podido conseguir su negociacion.

Viéndose reducido Ciro á la necesidad de combatir, y sabiendo de qué importancia es en las acciones guerreras deliberar con muchos, decidir con pocos, y executar con prontitud, juntó los xefes de su exército, y los oyó á todos: determinóse en fin, y no comunicó sus designios sino á Histaspes y á Harpages.

El siguiente dia hizo esparcir Ciro en el exército enemigo la voz de que ty, to reconcise the love of his country with filial affection. He is in a condition to make war; but at the same time is not asham'd to ask peace.

The Emperor, still irritated by Cyaxares, persisted in his first resolution, & Artabazus return'd, without succeeding in his negotiation.

Cyrus seeing himself reduc'd to the necessity, of hazarding a battle, & knowing of what importance it is, in affairs of war, to deliberate with many, to decide with few, and to execute with speed, assembled his principal officers, & heard all their opinions. He then took his resolution, which he communicated only to Hystaspes & Harpagus.

The day following the caus'd a rumour to be spread in the army of TOMO II.

the enemy, that he intended to retire not daring to engage with unequal forces. Before he left the camp, he caused sacrifices to be offer'd, & made the usual libations; & all the chiefs did the same. He gave the word, Mythras the conductor & saviour, & then mounting his horse, commanded each man to his rank. All the soldiers had iron cuirasses of divers colours, made like the scales of fish. Their casques or tiara's were of brass, with a great white feather. Their shields were made of willow, beside which hung their quivers. Their darts were short, their bows long, & their arrows made of canes, & their scymitars hung at their belts upon their right thighs. The royal standard was a golden eagle, with its wings expanded; the same which the Kings of Persia have ever since used.

2.1

queria retirarse, y que no osaba combatir con fuerzas desiguales. Antes de salir del campo hizo hacer los acostumbrados sacrificios: vertió el vino en libaciones, y todos los xefes hiciéron lo mismo. Dio por nombre al exército Mi-· tras conductor y salvador; montó en fin á caballo, mandando á cada uno ocupar su puesto. Las corazas de los soldados eran compuestas de láminas de hierro pintadas de diversos colores, y semejantes á las escamas de los peces: sus casquetes de arambre estaban adornados de un gran penacho blanco: sus sarcaxes pendian por encima de sus broquetes texidos de mimbres: sus dardos eran cortos, sus arcos largos, sus flechas hechas de cañas, y la cimitarra les caia sobre el muslo derecho. El estandarte real era un aguila de oro con las alus desplegadas: es el mismo que han conservado siempre los Reyes de Persia desde entonces:

Ciro, durante la noche decampó, y se avanzó á los llanos de Pasagarda. Astiages se apresuró á alcanzarle al despuntar el aurora: de pronto Ciro hizo formar su exército en batalla á doce de fondo, á fin de que los. ehuzos y los dardos de las últimas filas pudiesen alcanzar al enemigo, y que todas las partes pudiesen sostenerse y socorrerse sin confusion. Eligió en cada uno de sus batallones una tropa de soldados del mayor esfuerzo, de los que formó una falange triangular á la moda de los Griegos: puso este cuerpo de reserva fuera de las filas detras de su exército, mandándole sno avanzar. sin orden expresa de su parte.

El llano estaba cubierto de arena: un viento norte soplaba con violencia: Ciro se apostó tan ventajosamente haciendo hacer un quarto de conversion á

He decamp'd by night, & advanced in the plains of Passagarda, while Astyages made haste to meet him by sun rising. Cyrus immediately drew up his army in order of battle, only twelve deep, that the javelins & darts of the last rank might reach the ener my., & that all the parts might support & assist each other without confusion. Further, he chose out of all of the battalions a select troop, of which he form'd a triangular phalanx, after the manner of the Greeks. He placed this body of reserve behind his army. commanding them not to stir till he himself-should give orders.

- Bright British Sugar Care

The north wind blew hard; the plain was cover'd with dust and sand. Cyrus had posted his army so advantagiously, that the rising dust was dri-

والمناو برواكمة فأتراه

ven full in the faces of the Medes, & favour dhis stratagem. Harpagus commanded the right wing, Hystaspes the left, Araspes the center, & Cyrus was present every where.

The army of the Medes was compos'd of several square battalions, thirty in front, and thirty deep, all standing close, to be the more impenetrable. In the front of the army were the chariots, with great sythes fasten'd to the axletrees.

Cyrus order'd Harpagus & Hystaspes to extend the two wings by degrees, in order to inclose the Modes. While he is speaking he hears a glap of thunder: We follow thee, great Oromazes, cry'd he; and in the same listant began the hymn of battle, to which all the army answer'd with loud shouts, invoking the God Mythras.

su exército, que levantándose el polvo daba en los ojos á los Medas, y así favorecia la estratagema que meditaba: Harpages mandaba el ala derecha, Histaspes la izquierda, Araspes estaba al centro, Ciro iba á todas partes.

El exército de los Medas formaba muchos batallones quadrados á treinta de fondo, todos bien cerrados para ser mas impenetrables: al frente del exército estaban los carros con grandes hoces cortantes asidas á los exes.

Ciro mando á Harpages y á Histaspes extender poco á poco sus alas, á fin de circundar los Medas. En tanto que hablaba oyó un trueno: Nosotros te seguimos, gran Oromaz, gritó; y al instante empezó el himno del combate, al que todo el exército responde dando grandes gritos, é invocando al Dios Mitras.

Presentase el exircito de Ciro de frente en línea recta, á fin de engañar. á Astiages; pero el centro marchando mas lentamente, y las dos alas mas apriesa, se extiende, y despues toma la forma de una media luna. Los Medas penetran las primeras filas del centro, y avanzan hasta las últimas: ya empiezan á gritar, victoria: Ciro hace avanzar su cuerpo de reserva en tanto que Harpages y Histaspes cercan los enemigos por todas partes, y el combate empieza de nuevo.

La falange triangular de los Persas abre las filas de los Medas, y aparta los carros. Ciro montando en un caballo soberbio y fogoso, vuela de fila en fila: el fuego de sus ojos anima los soldados, y la tranquilidad de su rostro los asegura. En el ardor del combate activo, apacible y en sí mismo, habla á los unos, esfuerza á los otros,

Cyrus's army presented their front in a straight line to deceive Astyages, but the center marching slower & the wings faster, the whole Persian army was soon form'd into a crescent. The Medes pierce the first ranks of the center, and advance to the last. They beigan already to cry, victory: when Cyrus, at the head of his body of reserve, falls upon the Medes, while Harpagus & Hystaspes surround them on all sides, upon which the battle is renew'd.

The triangular phalanx of the Persians pierces through the ranks of the Medes, & turns aside their charlots. Cyrus, mounted on a foaming steed; flies from rank to rank: the fire of his eyes animates the soldiers; & the serettity of his countenance banishes all fear. In the hear of the barrie he is active, yet calm, and present to himself,

he speaks to some, encourages others by signs, & keeps every one in his post. The Medes surrounded on all sides, are attak'd in front, in rear, & in flank. The Persians close in upon them, & cut them in pieces. Nothing is heard but the clashing of atms, & the groans of the dying: streams of blood cover the plain; despair rage & gruelty spread slaughter & death every where. Cyrus alone feels a generous pity and humanity. Astyages & Cyaxares being taken prisoners he gives orders to sound a retreat, and put an end to the pursuit.

Cyaxares, inflam'd with rage & all the passions which possess a proud spirit, when fallen from its hopes, would not see Cyrus. He pretended to be wounded, & ask'd permission to go to Echatana, which was granted.

y mantiene à cada uno en su puesto. Los Medas rodeados de todas partes son atacados por el frente, por la espalda y los costados: los Persas se cierran, y los hacen pedazos: no se oye mas que el ruido de las armas que se entrechocan, y los gemidos de los moribundos: arroyos de sangre inundan el llano: la desesperacion, el furor y la crueldad derraman por todas partes la carnicería y la muerte. Solo Ciro conserva la humanidad generosa: habiendo hecho prisionero á Astiages y á Ciaxares, hizo tocar á retirar, y cesar en el combate.

Ciaxares, inflamado de colera y de todas las pasiones que arrebatan una soberbia alma destituida de sus esperanzas, no quiso ver á Giro: fingió estar herido, é hizo pedir permiso de hacerse llevar á Echatana: Ciro condescendió. Fue conducido Astiages con pompa á la capital de Persia, no como vencido, sino como victorioso. Faltándole las instancias de los malos consejos de su hijo, hizo la paz, y la Persia fue deelarada para siempre reyno libre: este fue el primer servicio que Ciro hizo á su patria.

El suceso de esta guerra tan contrario á las esperanzas de Soranes, le abrió en fin los ojos: si el progreso hubiese correspondido á sus deseos, hubiera continuado su perfidia; pero conociendo que sus designios estaban desconcertados para siempre, y que ya no era posible encubrirlos mas, se estremeció al horror de ver el precipicio á que se habia arrojado, los crímenes que habia cometido, y el cierto deshonor que esperaba. No pudiendo soportar mas esta espantosa vista, se entregó á la

Astyages was conducted with pomp to the capital of Persia, not like a conquer'd Prince, but a victorious one. Being no longer importun'd by the ill counsels of his son, he made a peace, & Persia was declar'd a free kingdom for ever. This was the first service which Cyrus did his country.

The success of this war, so contrary to the expectations of Soranes, open'd his eyes, if the event had been answerable to his desires, he would still have continu'd his perfidiousness; but finding that he was not free to escape, that his projects were disconcerted, & that it was not possible to conceal them any longer, he shrunk with horror to behold the dreadful condition into which he had brought himself, the crimes he had committed, and the certain disgrace which

would follow. Not able to endure this prospect, he falls into despair, kills himself, & leaves a sad example to posterity, of the excesses to which mad ambition may carry the greatest genius's, even when their hearts are not entirely corrupted.

After his death Cyrus was inform'd of all the particulars of his treachery. The Prince, without applauding himself for having early seen into the character of this Minister, beheld with concern, & lamented the unhappy condition of man, who often loses all the fruit of his talents, & sometimes precipitates himself into the greatest crimes, by giving way to a headstrong imagination & a blind passion.

As soon as the peace was concluded, Astyages return'd to Media. After his departure Cyrus assembled the

desesperacion, matose, y dexó á la posteridad un triste exemplo de los excesos á que la ambicion sin términos puede conducir á los mas grandes ingenios, aun quando no esté absolutamente corrompido su corazon.

Despues de su muerte supo Ciro por menor todas sus perfidias. El Príncipe sin aplaudirse de haber penetrado con anticipacion el carácter de aquel Ministro, vió con disgusto y sintió con dolor la desdichada condicion del hombre, que pierde de ordinario el fruto de sus talentos, y se precipita alguna vez á los crímenes, abandonándose à los embelesos de una imaginacion desreglada y de una ciega pasion.

Así que la paz fue concluida, Astiages se volvió á sus estados: despues de su partida hizo Ciro juntar los se-

nadores, los Sátrapas; todos los xefes del pueblo, y les dixo en nombre de Cambises: Las armas de mi padre han libertado la Persia de toda dependencia extrangera: dueño de un exército victorioso podia destruir vuestros privilegios, y reynar con una autoridad absoluta; pero él detesta estas máximas. Esto solo es baxo el imperio de Ariman, donde la fuerza sola domina: el grande Oromazes no gobierna de este modo: su soberana razon es la regla de su voluntad. Los Principes son sus imágenes: ellos deben imitar su manejo: las leyes habrian de ser su única Regla, porque un hombre solo no basta para hacer buenas leyes. Por mas sabios y mas justos que sean los Príncipes siempre son hombres: tienen por consequencia sus temas y pasiones: aun quando fuesen exêntos de ellas, no lo pueden ver todo, ni todo entenderlo: han me-

senators, Satrapes, & all the chiefs of the people, & said to them, in the name of the King: My father's arms have deliver'd Persia, from all foreign dependance; he might now abridge your rights & privileges, and even destroy your authority, and govern absolutely: but he abhors such maxims. It is only under the empire of Arimanius, that force alone presides. The great Oromazes does not govern in that manner: his sovereign reason is the rule of his will. Princes are his images; they ought to imitate his conduct. The laws should be their only rule. One single man is not sufficient for making good laws. How wise and just soever Princes are, they are still but men, & consequently have prejudices & passions; nay, were they! exempt from these, they cannot see and hear every thing, they have need TOMO II.

of faithful counsellors, to inform & assist them. Tis thus that Cambyses, resolves to govern. He will reserve no more power than is necessary to do good; chuses to have such restraints as may stop & hinder him from doing ill, Senators, banish your fears lay aside your distrusts, & cleave to your King: he preserves all your rights to you; assist him in making the Persians happy; he desires to reign over free children, & not over slaves.

At these words joy was diffus'd through the whole assembly. Some cry'd out: Is not this the God Mythras, himself, come down from the empyreum, to renew the reign of Oromazes? Others dissolv'd in tears, & were unable to speak. The old men look'd on him as their son, the young men call'd him father: all Persia seem'd but one family.

rester fieles consejeros para ilustrarlos y socorrerlos. Así pretende gobernar. Cambises, no quiere la autoridad sino para hacer bien: quiere un freno que le detenga y le embarace hacer mal. Senadores, desterrad vuestros miedos: essen vuestras desconfianzas: reconoced vuestro Rey: el os conserva todos vuestros derechos: ayudadle á hacer los Persas felices: quiere reynar sobre libres hijos, y no sobre esclavos.

A estas palabras la admiracion y la alegría se derramáron en toda la asamblea. Unos decian: ¿No es este el Dios Mitras, que ha descendido del empíreo para renovar el reyno de Oromaz? Otros se deshacian en lágrimas sin poder hablar. Los ancianos miraban á Ciro como á su hijo, y los jóvenes le llamaban su padre: ya no parecia toda la Persia sino una misma familia.

Ast evito Ciro todos los lazos de Soranes: así triunfo de las asechanzas de Ciaxares, y volvió la libertad á los Persas. Jamas buscó recurso en los viles artificios, ni en las baxas disimulaciones indignas de las almas grandes.

Poco despues de la batalla de Pasagarda, Astiages murió en Echatana,
y dexó el imperio á Ciaxares: Cambises previniendo que el genio zeloso y
turbulento de aquel Príncipe excitaria bien presto nuevas turbaciones, resolvió buscar la alianza de los Asirios.
El Emperador de los Medas y el Rey
de Babilonia eran habia un siglo las
dos grandes potencias del Oriente: trabajaban sin intermision mutuamente en destruirse para hacerse dueños del
Asia.

Cambises, que conocia la capacidad de su hijo, le propuso fuese él mismo 4 la corte de Nabucodonosor para tratar Thus did Cyrus avoid all the snares of Soranes, triumph over the plots of Cyaxares, & restore liberty to the Persians. He never had recourse to artifice, mean dissimulation, or tricking policy, unworthy of great souls.

Astyages dy'd soon after his return home, & left the Empire to Cyaxares. Cambyses foreseeing that the turbulent & jealous spirit of that Prince would soon excite new disturbances, resolv'd to seek an alliance with the Assyrians. The Kings of Assyria & the Emperors of the Medes had been, for three ages past, the rival powers of the East; they were continually endeavouring to weaken each other in order to become masters of Asia.

abilities, propos'de to him that he should go in person to the court of

Nabuchodonosor, to treat with Amytis, the wife of that Prince, and sister of Mandana. She govern'd the kingdom during the King's madness.

Cyrus had formerly been hinder'd from going thither, by his mother's sickness. He was exceedingly pleased with a journey to Babylon, not only that he might serve his country, but likewise have an opportunity of conversing with the Jews, whose oracles, as he had learn'd from Zoroaster, contain'd predictions of his future greatness, & he had no less a desire to see the miserable condition of King Na+ buchodonosor, the report of which was spread over all the East. Having fill'd the courcil and senate with men of approved loyalty & capacity, he lest Persia, cross'd Susiana, & soon arriv'd an Babylon.

con Amitis, muger de aquel Príncipe, y hernsana de Mandana: ella gobernaba el reyno durante el frenesí del Rey.

Ciro habia dexado este viage muchos años antes por la enfermedad de su madre. Alegrose mucho de ir á Babilonia, no solo por la utilidad á su patria, sino tambien por conocer los Judios, de los que sabia por Zoroastres que los oráculos contenian predicciones de su futura grandeza: no tenia menos ansia de ver de cerca el infeliz estado del Rey Nabucodonosor, cuyo rumer se habia esparcido por todo el Oriente. Despues de haber llenado el consejo y el senado de sugetos fieles y capaces de ayudar á Cambises. dexó la Persia, atravesó la Susiana, y llegó en breve tiempo á Babilonia.

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